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Weekly News Series, No. 1-9

JAN 11 1939

INSURANCE PREMIUMS ON WINTER WHEAT MUST BE PAID BY JANUARY 31

Wheat growers in _____ (State) who applied for crop insurance policies on their 1939 winter wheat crop will have until January 31 to pay the premiums which will put their policies in force, it was announced today by _____, State Crop Insurance Supervisor.

"All crop insurance premiums must be paid by January 31," said _____. "The only exception to that deadline is in the case of those growers whose premium notices expire after the closing date. In that case the expiration stated on the premium notice will be the final date at which premium payments may be received in county offices."

More than _____ wheat growers in _____ (State) have applied for insurance protection on their 1939 crop under the new wheat crop insurance program which guarantees either 50 or 75 percent of the average yield against all unavoidable losses, _____ said.

Practically all growers have now received notices of the amount of premium due, he pointed out, emphasizing that the crop insurance protection is not operative on a farm until the premium has been paid, and that growers will not be able to get insurance on their 1939 winter wheat crop if premiums are not paid within the time limit announced.

As of January 1, national officers of the Federal Crop Insurance

Corporation reported that more than 270,000 wheat growers of the United States had applied for crop insurance policies and that 111,000 had already paid their premiums to complete their policies. The insurance reserve of wheat purchased by the Corporation with the proceeds of premiums had amounted to 3-1/3 million bushels.

# # #

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Weekly News Series, No. 2-9.

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JAN 11 1939

DAYS LEFT
TO PAY WINTER WHEAT
INSURANCE PREMIUMS

With but _____days left for the payment of premiums to put crop insurance policies into force on their 1939 winter wheat crop, more than _____growers in _____County have paid up, either in wheat or the cash equivalent, to assure themselves of wheat to sell in 1939.

This was announced today by _____, County Crop Insurance Supervisor, who said that winter wheat growers can serve their own best interests by paying their premiums as soon as possible. "We will be receiving crop insurance premiums until the close of business on Tuesday, January 31," he said, "but it will be to the mutual advantage of growers and the county crop insurance organization if payments are made before the last day. For one thing, early payment will give us time to straighten out any questions that may arise regarding the applications and to make any changes that may be necessary."

No exception will be made to the premium deadlines, _____ declared. "Premium payments in general can be received up to close of business, January 31. Where a grower has received a premium notice only recently which carries an expiration date later than January 31, the expiration date is the final deadline. Some growers in other areas where an earlier deadline was in effect were unable to obtain insurance protection on their 1939 crop because they did not get payments in until after the deadline," _____ said. "I don't want that to happen in _____County, and the only way to prevent it is for all who want the security of an insured crop to meet the deadline."

19-39 (1-6-39) # # #

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RELEASE: Immediate. Weekly News Series No. 3-9
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FAILURE TO PAY
WHEAT INSURANCE
MAY CAUSE LOSS

Winter wheat growers in _____County were warned this week by _____, County Crop Insurance Supervisor, that unnecessary delay in payment of premiums on their 1939 winter wheat crop insurance policies might cause them to lose the benefits of insured harvests this year. Premiums are payable at the County Triple-A office.

The last date at which premium payments on policies covering the 1939 winter wheat crop may be made in _____ is January 31, or the expiration
(State)
date on the premium notices whichever is later.

However, according to _____, should damage occur to crops after the expiration date of the individual premium notices, payments may be refused at the county office. "Winter wheat growers who have received premium notices but who are waiting until the last minute to pay in order to see how their crop is getting along may find themselves without either a crop or insurance," said _____.

When a grower receives a premium notice he is given 10 to 14 days in which to make payment to put his policy into force. If payment is not made within this time he may obtain a recomputation of the premium and pay up to the general deadline of January 31, provided that the crop has not deteriorated.

"It should be made clear how this rule will affect growers,"_____

20-39 (more)

said. "If the farmer's crop deteriorates between the time he has made application and the expiration date of his premium notice, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation is prepared to deal with such cases on their merits. However, it would be unfair to wheat growers in general to insure farms on which the crop has been damaged after the premium is due."

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JAN 11 1939

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Weekly News Series, No. 4-9

NORTH CENTRAL REGION

SMALL REDUCTION IN SOIL-DEPLETING ACREAGE NEEDED

Under the 1939 Farm Program in the North Central Region, acreage allotments of the general soil-depleting crops, such as oats, barley, and rye, will be about the same as in 1938 and average about 10 to 12 percent less than normal, _____, chairman of the _____ County Agricultural Conservation Committee has announced.

This will mean that _____County farmers who have not been cooperating in the farm program, but who do plan to cooperate in 1939, probably will find it necessary to reduce the acreage of these general soil-depleting crops besides planting within their special acreage allotments in order to earn full payments.

However, farmers can earn payments of $1.10 per acre, adjusted for the productivity of the farm, for keeping the acreage of their general crops within their allotments. In addition, they can earn conservation payments of 9 cents per bushel and price adjustment payments of 5 to 6 cents, both figured on the normal yield of their corn allotments, making a total of 14 to 15 cents per bushel. On wheat, they can earn conservation payments of 17 cents per bushel and price adjustment payments of 10 to 12 cents per bushel on the normal yield of their wheat allotments, making a total of 27 to 29 cents per bushel.

All these new provisions of the 1939 Farm Program make the program much more attractive to the average Corn Belt farmer, and at the

same time make it a more effective soil conservation program, said Mr. _____.

"Many farmers who have not cooperated in the AAA program before will undoubtedly find it to their advantage to participate in 1939," the chairman declared.

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Weekly News Series, No. 5-9

NORTH CENTRAL REGION

SOIL-DEPLETING CROP GOAL CUT IN '39 PROGRAM

The national soil-depleting crop goal of the 1939 Farm Program is between 270 and 285 million acres, or about 5 million acres less than the 1938 goal, _____ (Chairman), chairman of the _____ (County) County Agricultural Conservation Committee, said today in explaining the new program.

The decrease in the 1939 goal was made necessary by the smaller wheat acreage allotment for 1939 compared with 1938, the chairman explained. The 1939 wheat acreage goal of 55 to 60 million acres is an attempt to get acreage and production back into line with normal consumption and exports and reduce the price-ruining surpluses now on hand, he declared.

The goals for corn and general soil-depleting crops such as oats, barley, rye, and soybeans harvested for seed will be practically the same in 1939 as they were in 1938. The 1939 national acreage goals for the major mid-western crops are:

Corn	--	94 to 97 million acres
Wheat	--	55 to 60 million acres
Potatoes	--	3.1 to 3.3 million acres

Aside from some reduction in wheat allotments, individual farm allotments for most farms for the other special soil-depleting crops are expected in the majority of cases to be similar in 1939 to what they were in 1938. Individual allotments will be available early enough so that farmers may use them in planning their 1939 farming operations, Mr._____ _____ declared.

# # #

24-39 (1/10/39)

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Weekly News Series, No. 6-9

NORTH CENTRAL REGION

20-ACRE FARMS GIVEN OPTIONS IN '39 FARM PROGRAM

The 1939 AAA Farm Program offers special options to the farmer whose total soil-depleting allotment is less than 20 acres, _____ (Chairman), chairman of the _____ (County) Agricultural Conservation Committee, has announced.

This is one of the changes in the 1939 farm program as compared to the 1938 program.

Under this provision, a farmer with a total soil-depleting allotment of 20 acres or less has the option of having his farm considered a nongeneral-allotment farm, Mr._____said. In this case, if he stays within his special crop allotments he will receive the payments based on these allotments but may increase the acreage of his general crops to bring his total soil-depleting acreage up to 20 acres without deductions. If he carries out a certain number of additional soil-building practices he may earn the same maximum payment.

Besides this and certain other changes designed to make the new program more applicable to small farms, the 1939 program also offers considerably increased payments to producers of the Nation's staple crop, Mr. _____stated.

"All farmers should investigate the new program. They will find that it is more flexible and offers more advantages than the 1938 program," the county chairman explained.

25-39 (1/10/39). # # #

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Weekly News Series, No. 7-9

NORTH CENTRAL REGION

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8-ACRE WHEAT, CORN FARMS MAY BE NON-ALLOTMENT

_____County farmers whose corn or wheat allotments under the 1939 Farm Program are less than 8 acres may choose to have these crops treated as general soil-depleting crops for payments made on the farm and grow up to 8 acres of either wheat or corn without deductions, _____, chairman of the _____County Agricultural Conservation Committee, has announced.

This change, Mr. _____explained, is one of the new provisions of the 1939 Farm Program designed to make the program more applicable to the small farm.

"Generally speaking, the 1939 program is essentially the same as the 1938 program, but there are some changes which will interest most farmers because they offer greater advantages than before," Mr._____ _____explained.

If a farmer's allotment of either wheat or corn is less than 8 acres, he may take advantage of the "8-acre clause" by requesting to have his farm considered a nonallotment farm for the crop. On these farms, payment will be made on the corn or wheat allotment, as the case may be, at the rate for general crops, and deductions will not be made at the deduction rate for the crop unless the acreage exceeds 8 acres. If the allotment for the crop is exceeded by taking a nonallotment option, no price adjustment payment or loan will be available for the crop.

26-39 (1/10/39) # # #

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Weekly News Series, No. 8-9

NORTH CENTRAL REGION

JAN 11 1939

NURSE CROPS ARE NON-DEPLETING IN '39 FARM PROGRAM

Oats, barley, or rye used for nurse crops, for legumes or perennial grasses and cut green for hay will not be classified as soil-depleting in the 1939 Farm Program, _____ (Chairman), chairman of the _____ (County) County Agricultural Conservation Committee, has announced.

This is one of the new provisions in the 1939 program and one which will be of importance to _____ County farmers who wish to use these crops as nurse crops for new hay and grass crops.

Flax used as a nurse crop is also classified as nondepleting in the 1939 program. In wind-erosion counties in Nebraska and South Dakota, if flax planted alone is matched with an equal acreage of soil-depleting crops, it is also considered nondepleting. To have flax, oats, barley, or rye classified as nondepleting in these instances, a good stand of the legumes or grasses must be established.

# # #

27-39 (1/10/39)

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Weekly News Series, No. 9-9.

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ALL WHEAT ACRES ARE SOIL-DEPLETING IN '39 PROGRAM

The 1939 Farm Program provides that on any farm on which a payment on the wheat acreage allotment is to be earned, any acreage of wheat, regardless of its use, will be charged against the wheat allotment and be classified as soil-depleting.

That is one of the new provisions of next year's farm program which was announced this week by Mr. _____, chairman of the _____County Agricultural Conservation committee.

Acreage planted to oats, barley, or rye will not be classified as soil-depleting if these crops are used for a nurse crop for legumes or perennial grass, provided the crop is cut green for hay and a good stand of legumes or grasses is established in 1939.

Mr. _____also explained that flax will not be classified as soil-depleting if it is used as a nurse crop or if grown in the wind-erosion counties of Nebraska and South Dakota, if matched with an acreage of soil-conserving crops seeded alone, provided a good stand of the conserving crop is established.

(Note to Extension Editor. - Following paragraph applies only in Nebraska and South Dakota.)

The 1939 Farm Program also provides that in noncommercial corn areas of the Great Plains, sweet sorghums may be harvested for silage without being considered as soil-depleting. This classification of sweet sorghums has been made in an effort to build up reserve supplies of roughage to aid inreestablishing livestock numbers in that area.

28-39 (1/10/39)

# # #

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NORTH CENTRAL REGION

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CORN AND WHEAT FARMERS TO GET LARGER PAYMENTS

Sharp increases in AAA payments to cooperating corn and wheat farmers are going to make the 1939 Farm Program much more attractive to the producers of these crops than the 1938 program was, according to _____, Chairman of the _____County Agricultural Conservation Committee. These increases are due primarily to the price-adjustments that will be made a part of the 1939 program.

Payments to wheat farmers who plant within their acreage allotments in 1939 will amount to between 27 and 29 cents per bushel on the normal yield, compared with 12 cents per bushel payments under the 1938 program. The 1939 payments include both conservation payments of 17 cents per bushel and price-adjustment payments of 10 to 12 cents.

The increases to the cooperating corn producer will be from 10 cents per bushel on the normal yield of his corn acreage allotment to between 14 and 15 cents per bushel, which is made up of a conservation payment of 9 cents and a price adjustment payment of 5 to 6 cents per bushel. The actual amounts of the price-adjustment payments cannot be determined until after January 31, 1939, according to the Farm Act of 1938.

The basis for the price-adjustment payments is the $212,000,000 made available under the Price Adjustment Act of 1938 to the producers of corn, wheat, and cotton who plant within the acreage allotments in 1939. These price-adjustment payments are in addition to the conservation payments.

29-39 (more)

Besides these additional payments, certain administrative provisions also have been adopted in the 1939 program which are intended to make it more effective and practical, Mr. _____ said in explaining next year's farm program. He particularly urged all farmers who have not been cooperating in the past to investigate all the advantages of the 1939 program before planning next year's farming operations.

# # #

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Weekly News Series No. 11-9

NOTE TO EDITOR: See last paragraph for applicable counties in your State.

FARMERS MAY EARN PAYMENTS ON DAMAGED WOODLOTS

A special conservation program for areas in _____ damaged
(State)
by the September hurricane was announced today by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace. _____ farmers may earn payments at the rate of $4
(State)
an acre up to a maximum of $60 for any farm by carrying out farm forestry practices on the wood lots damaged by the storm. County AAA committees will supervise the clean-up work to assure that it is performed in accordance with approved farm forestry practices. The program for the storm-damaged areas supplements the farm forestry practices provided for in the 1939 Agricultural Conservation Program and payments are in addition to those provided in the Conservation Program.

The United States Forest Service has warned of the danger of forest fires this Spring as disastrous as the hurricane itself unless the slash and debris is removed. Estimates of the Forest Service place the amount of timber blown down by the September storm at 4,000,000,000 board feet, which is eight times the average annual cut in New England. Nearly half of the farmland in the area damaged by the storm is in timber which contributes substantially to the farm income of New England. Scenic and recreational attractions of the New England forests also bring millions of dollars annually to the region in tourist business.

(more)

The area in which the new farm forestry practice applies includes: New Hampshire; Rhode Island; Massachusetts, except Barnstable and Berkshire Counties; Connecticut, except Fairfield and Litchfield Counties; Cumberland, Oxford, and York counties in Maine; Caledonia, Chittenden, Exxex, Franklin, Lamoille, Orleans, Orange, Washington, Windham, and Windsor Counties on Long Island, N. Y.

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Weekly News Series, No. 12-9

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BETTER GRADES OF
PEANUTS BRINGING
PREMIUM PRICES

_____ peanut growers have found that mills this season
(State)
have been discriminating rather sharply against poorly graded and trashy lots of peanuts, Director _____ of the State Extension Service said this week in commenting upon the current peanut situation as reported by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"The present situation," said Director _____, "furnishes an excellent illustration of the need for growers to grade their peanuts carefully. Millers have been paying premiums for the better graded lots and have turned down many lots of peanuts which did not meet specifications for cleanliness and weight of kernels."

In past years, many peanut growers have claimed that it was not profitable to pick out all sticks and stems. And they have insisted that mills would not pay premiums for the better graded stock. This year, with a wide variation in the quality of Virginia-type farmers' stock offered, the less desirable lots have sold at much lower prices than the peanuts of good quality.

More care at the picking machine would have eliminated much of the complaint of low kernel content in many lots of peanuts, Director _____ explained. Some farmers found it profitable to run their peanuts through the picker more slowly, allowing the fan full opportunity to blow out the lighter-weight pods. They report that the higher prices received at the mills for these more carefully graded peanuts usually have compensated for the small loss of peanuts that have blown out, and these were not necessarily lost, as they could be fed to the hogs.

49-39 (1-11-39) # # #

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TOBACCO BLUE MOLD
CONTROLLED BY OIL
OR GAS TREATMENT

For the first time this year, tobacco farmers have a choice of treatments for blue mold--either copper oxide-oil spray or gas treatment using paradichlorbenzene crystals--says _____, extension tobacco specialist of the _____College of Agriculture.

Copper oxide-oil spray was introduced last year and kept blue mold under control in seedbeds when the spray program was started before the disease appeared. The gas treatment, which many farmers may use this year, will cure the plant of the disease.

Experiments conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in cooperation with State agencies in Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Maryland show, however, that the gas treatment to be effective requires careful preparation. Furthermore, damage caused by blue mold before treatment is started cannot be repaired.

Gas treatment with benzol also gives entirely satisfactory results but is not quite so convenient to use as paradichlorbenzene.

Mr. _____points out that the side walls of the beds must be tightly constructed so that little gas will escape when the beds are covered nightly with a good grade of unbleached muslin with a thread count of about 60 per inch.

The paradichlorbenzene crystals are spread on narrow shelves, nailed inside and near the top of the sidewalls, each night before the bed is

50 39 (more)

covered, or on a narrow shelf built down the center of the bed. The chemical must not come in contact with the plants.

The treatment should begin as soon as blue mold appears in the bed and continue as long as danger of the disease exists--ordinarily 2 to 4 weeks--Mr. _____ says. In experiments diseased beds treated in this manner began to show distinct evidence of recovery after the third night.

An ounce of the paradichlorbenzene is enough to treat 4 to 5 square yards of bed for one night.

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NOTE: Preferable to limit distribution to counties affected - see lists with Weekly News Series No. 15-9 and 16-9.

DESIGNATION OF POTATO, VEGETABLE AREAS EXPLAINED

The classification of potato acreage in areas which may be designated under the 1939 Agricultural Conservation Program as either commercial vegetable or as commercial potato areas, or both, is explained by _____ (Name) chairman or member of State AAA, or State AAA executive officer.)

In the main, he pointed out, there are three situations, as follows:

1. In commercial vegetable counties that are not also in the commercial potato area, potatoes will be classified as commercial vegetables.

2. In a county designated as a commercial potato county, but which is not in the commercial vegetable area, a potato allotment will be established for the commercial-producing farms and the acreage of potatoes will be compared with the potato-acreage allotment in determining payments under the program with respect to such farms.

3. If a county is designated as both a commercial potato county and a commercial vegetable county, the potato acreage and the vegetable acreage each stand independently, each has an allotment, and deductions will be chargeable against the excess in the respective allotments. If the usual commercial potato acreage for a farm is less than 3 acres, the potato acreage is classified as in commercial vegetables. No commercial potato allotments will be established for farms on which the usual acreage of potatoes for sale is less than 3 acres.

Special areas are set up for both vegetables and potatoes where these products are grown on a commercial basis and where the production may contribute to a surplus problem, Mr. _____ said.

_____'s counties especially designated have recently been announced.

# # #

51-39 (1/13/39)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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Washington, D. C.

JAN 20 1939

RELEASE: Immediate . Weekly News Series, No. 15-9
EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Oreg., and Wash.

VEGETABLE COUNTIES IN STATE ANNOUNCED FOR '39 AAA PROGRAM

_____ commercial vegetable counties in _____
(Number) (State)
have/been announced by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for the 1939 Agricultural Conservation Program, according to _____, (chairman or member of AAA State committee or State AAA executive officer.

Designation of commercial vegetable areas and establishment of vegetable-acreage allotments is a new feature of the 1939 AAA program and is in line with recommendations of a national vegetable conference held in Washington in October.

The allotments will be established on the basis of the average acreage in commercial vegetables in 1936 and 1937. Payments of $1.50 an acre will be made to producers for keeping their acreages of commercial vegetables within their allotments and deductions of $20 an acre are provided for each acre of commercial vegetables in excess of acreage allotments, or in excess of 3 acres, whichever is greater.

In _____, the commercial vegetable counties are: (See
(State)
attached list).

NOTE TO EXTENSION EDITORS: Following is the list of designated vegetable-producing areas, approved for the Western Region: Preferable to limit distribution to counties affected.

Arizona:
Maricopa, Pinal, and Yuma.

California:
Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Imperial, Kern, Kings, Los Angeles, Madera, Merced, Monterey, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tulare, Ventura, and Yolo.

Colorado:
Adams, Bent, Conejos, Costilla, Crowley, Custer, Delta, Fremont, Jefferson, Mesa, Montrose, Otero, Pueblo, Rio Grande, Routt, and Weld.

Idaho:
Adams, Canyon, Payette, Owyhee, Teton, Twin Falls, Valley, and Washington.

Oregon:
Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Curry, Deschutes, Douglas, Hood River, Jackson, Josephine, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Malheur, Marion, Morrow, Multnomah, Polk, Umatilla, Wasco, Washington, Yamhill.

Utah:
Box Elder, Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber.

Washington:
Benton, Clark, Cowlitz, Grays, Harbor, Island, King, Kitsap, Klickitat, Lewis, Pierce, San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish, Spokane, Thurston, Walla Walla, Whatcom, and Yakima.

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EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors in Calif., Colo., Idaho, Kans., Nev., N. Dak., Oreg., Utah, Wash., and Wyo.

_____ COUNTIES IN _____ DESIGNATED AS AAA POTATO AREAS

_____ counties in _____ have been designated
(Number) (State)
as commercial potato areas under the 1939 Agricultural Conservation Program by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, according to _____
(Chairman or member of State AAA Committee, or State AAA Executive Officer.)

The counties are: (See accompanying list.)

The counties designated for 1939 are the same as for the 1938 program with these exceptions: (NOTE: State Committee can give exceptions, if any.)

Commercial potato acreage allotments will be established by the county committee on the basis of the average acreage devoted to potatoes during 1936 and 1937, taking into consideration soil types, production facilities, and the customary acreage grown on the farm.

Payments of 3 cents a bushel of the normal yield per acre of the acreage allotment will be made to producers for keeping their potato acreage within their allotments.

"Essentially the 1939 program is the same as the 1938 program for potatoes," Mr. _____ states.

(More)

NOTE TO EXTENSION EDITORS: Following are the commercial potato-producing areas approved for the Western Region: Preferable to limit distribution to affected counties.

California:
Contra Costa, Kern, Los Angeles, Modoc, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Joaquin, Siskiyou.

Colorado:
Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Delta, Eagle, Garfield, La Plata, Mesa, Moffat, Montezuma, Montrose, Morgan, Pitkin, Rio Grande, Routt, Saguache, Sedgwick, Teller, Weld.

Idaho:
Ada, Bannock, Bingham, Bonneville, Canyon, Cassia, Elmore, Franklin, Fremont, Gem, Gooding, Jefferson, Jerome, Lemhi, Lincoln, Madison, Minidoka, Owyhee, Payette, Power, Teton, Twin Falls, Valley, Washington.

Kansas:
Douglas, Jefferson, Johnson, Leavenworth, Shawnee, Wyandotte.

Nevada:
Lyon, Washoe.

North Dakota:
Barnes, Benson, Cass, Cavalier, Foster, Grand Forks, Pembina, Richland, Steele, Traill, Walsh.

Oregon:
Baker, Clackamas, Columbia, Crook, Deschutes, Head River, Klamath, Lane, Linn, Malheur, Marion, Multnomah, Umatilla, Union, Washington, Yamhill.

Utah:
Box Elder, Cache, Davis, Millard, Morgan, Piute, Utah, Weber.

Washington:

Benton, Clark, Kittitas, Snohomish, Spokane, Yakima.

Wyoming:
Goshen, Laramie, Park.

# # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
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Washington, D. C.

JAN 20 1939

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EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors in the Western Region and the North Central Region.
NOTE: Release only after careful checking with State AAA office.

REGULAR RECHECK
WHEAT UNDER LOAN
ON FARMS PLANNED

Reinspection of wheat in farm storage on which commodity loans have been made will begin as soon as possible following a 30-day period after the first inspection, _____ _____, _____county
(Supervisor) (County)
wheat loan supervisor, announces.

"Periodic inspection will be necessary in order to determine whether the wheat in farm storage is maintained in the same quantity and quality as it was when the original inspection, sampling, and grading took place," Mr. _____stated. Reinspection will be made by the county wheat loan supervisor or inspector.

Representative samples of the wheat in the bin will be carefully examined to determine whether insects are present or the wheat is undergoing damage from any cause. If the wheat is in sound condition the bin will then be resealed under the same seal number formerly used. Where there is a question as to the condition of the wheat, a sample will be sent to the State agency for grading.

Where wheat is plainly going out of condition, the farmer will be notified and will have an opportunity to fumigate or recondition the wheat. Another inspection will be made a week after this notification to determine whether the grain is in condition for resealing under the original seal number.

A report will be made to the loan agency of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation on all reinspections.

54-39 (1/13/39) # # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

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JAN 20 1939

RELEASE: Immediate Weekly News Series, No. 18-9
EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Wash., Kans., N. Dak., and Oreg.

(State) FLAX
AREAS ANNOUNCED
FOR A.A.A. PROGRAM

_____ areas in which flax--if matched
(State)
by grasses or legumes--will not be classified as a soil-depleting crop have been announced by _____, chairman of
(Chairman)
the _____ Agricultural Conservation Committee.
(State)

This classification was included in the 1939 AAA program to encourage flax production in the areas mentioned and at the same time to encourage growing of grasses and legumes in these areas, Mr. _____
(Chairman)
said.

Under this new classification and in the specified areas flax will not be considered depleting when used as a nurse crop for biennial or perennial legumes or perennial grasses of which a good stand is established in 1939, or when matched acre for acre by a good stand of grasses or legumes seeded alone in 1939.

If a good stand of the grass or legume is not obtained, then the flax acreage will be classified as soil-depleting.

(more)

55-39

NOTE TO EXTENSION EDITORS: Following are the areas where land planted to flax will not be soil-depleting as approved for the Western Region:

Arizona: The counties of Maricopa and Yuma.

California: The counties of Alameda, Butte, Colusa, Contra Costa, Fresno, Glenn, Imperial, Kern, Kings, Madera, Merced, Napa, Placer, Riverside, Sacramento, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Tulare, Yolo, Yuba.

Idaho: The counties of Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Clearwater, Idaho, Kootenai, Latah, Lewis, Nez Perce, Shoshone, and the irrigated portions of all other counties.

Montana: All of those counties included within Area A - Glacier, Pondera, Teton, Lewis and Clark, Broadwater, Gallatin, and all counties east thereof.

North Dakota: All counties.

Oregon: Baker, Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Douglas, Gilliam, Harney, Hood River, Jackson, Josephine, Klamath, Lake, Lane, Linn, Malheur, Marion, Morrow, Multnomah, Polk, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wasco, Washington, Yamhill.

Washington: The counties of Okanogan, Ferry, Stevens, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Lincoln, Whitman, Asotin, Garfield, Columbia, Walla Walla, Klickitat.

Kansas: The counties of Johnson, Douglas, Osage, Franklin, Miami, Coffey, Anderson, Linn, Greenwood, Woodson, Allen, Bourbon, Wilson, Neosho, Crawford, Montgomery, Labette, and Cherokee.

# # #

United States Department of Agriculture
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State Extension Editors in Calif., Utah, Colo., Nebr., Idaho, Mich., Minn., Ohio, Ind., N. Dak., Wyo.

Weekly News Series, No. 19-9

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BUREAU OF
JAN 24 1939
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROSS CULTIVATION OF SUGAR BEETS CUTS COSTS OF HAND LABOR

Two or three sugar beet plants to the hill grow as well as single plants, provided the plant population per acre is not increased, recent tests by the United States Department of Agriculture show. This finding suggests the possibility of material savings in hand labor costs, says _____, extension agronomist of the _____ College of Agriculture.

The experiment was conducted by F. G. Larmer of the Bureau of Plant Industry in cooperation with the California Experiment Station. Instead of spacing single plants 10 inches apart in the row--which requires a great deal of hand thinning--cultivators were set to cut out 16 inches of row and leave 4-inch blocks on 20-inch centers. The hills were then thinned with a hoe to two or three plants, giving about the same plant population per acre as the singles spaced 10 inches apart.

With much of the "stoop" labor eliminated, only $2.80 an acre was spent on the cross-cultivated beets in removing the excess plants from the hills and in hoeing weeds. It cost $11.50 an acre to hand-thin plants and hoe weeds where single plants were left 10 inches apart.

The gross yield from 2 acres of cross-cultivated beets was 34,638 pounds compared with 30,955 pounds from 2 acres where hand-thinned labor was used. Although the percentage of sucrose was slightly lower on the cross-cultivated plot, the total yield of sugar amounted to 6,300 pounds compared with 5,770 pounds on the hand-thinned plot. The results show the same trends as those obtained in similar tests in 1937.

A new publication, Circular 448 - Developments in Mechanical Equipment and Methods in Sugar-Beet Production," is now available from the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

72-39 (1-17-39)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating,
Washington, D. C.

LIBRARY JAN 8 1939

RELEASE: Immediate Weekly News Series, No. 20-9
EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors in Oklahoma and Texas.
NOTE: It is suggested this story might precede a series of weekly stories dealing with each of the practices mentioned.
In describing these practices from a State point of view, figures on how extensively each was carried out last year would serve as excellent supplementary material. Such records may be obtained from the State AAA Committee listing, for example, the number of dams built, the amount of contour ridging done, the number of terraces made, etc.

RANGE PROGRAM
TO BE CONTINUED
ABOUT AS IN 1938

The range conservation program for Oklahoma and Texas, under which cooperating ranchers will receive payments for carrying out practices designed to improve the grass and conserve the soil of range lands, will be continued in 1939 on the same general plan as in 1938, _____, State administrative officer of the AAA, said today.

A maximum payment, or range-building allowance, will be established for each ranch participating in this program, _____ said, and the rancher can earn up to that amount by carrying out approved practices at a specified rate for each. Deferred grazing, development of watering places, construction of tanks, reservoirs, and dams; erosion and run-off control by contour listing, furrowing, and other similar methods, are among the principal practices for which payment will be allowed.

The official called attention to one important change in connection with the deferred grazing practice. Under the 1939 program, the rancher can earn 40 percent of his range-building allowance by carrying out this practice, and can earn an additional 20 percent of his allowance by carrying out additional requirements in connection with this practice that will be specifically recommended for his ranch by the county committee. Under last year's program, the rancher could earn 60 percent of his allowance by carrying out the practice of deferred grazing.

91-39 (more)

To earn 40 percent of the range-building allowance for deferred grazing in 1939, the rancher must withhold 25 percent of the range land in his ranch from grazing for the normal period from the start of forage growth to seed maturity, this period to be considered 5 months, beginning on a date between February 1 and June 1, 1939. The ranch operator cannot qualify for payment for this practice on land that normally would not be grazed during this period, nor will he be eligible for payment if he permits any part of his ranch to be injuriously overgrazed. Before the practice of deferred grazing is started, the area to be deferred must be designated in writing by the ranch operator and approved by the county committee.

Payments for other practices will be at the following rates:

For artificial reseeding of range land with adapted varieties, 20 cents per pound of seed sown; for artificial sodding, $3 per acre; for contour listing, furrowing or subsoiling (chiseling), 50 cents per acre; for contour ridging, 10 cents per 100 linear feet; spreader dams, 15 cents per cubic yard for material moved; spreader terraces, 50 cents per 100 linear feet; earthen tanks or reservoirs, 15 cents per cubic yard of material moved up to 5,000 yards and 10 cents per cubic yard of material moved in excess of 5,000 yards; concrete or rubble masonry dams, $6 per cubic yard of concrete or masonry; excavation for developing springs or seeps, 30 cents per cubic foot of soil or gravel, 50 cents per cubic foot of rock excavation; tree planting, $7.50 per acre; establishment of fire guards not less than 10 feet wide, 5 cents per 100 linear feet. Payments will also be made for elimination of the following destructive plants: Pricklypear, cedar, mesquite, and lechuguilla. The rates of payments for elimination of these destructive plants range from 50 cents to $1.50 per acre.

Prior to the construction of tanks and reservoirs, it is required that a profile of the dam site be made and platted and that bench marks and reference points be established.

All practices must be carried out in accordance with approved specifications in order to qualify for payment.

91-39 (Jan. 19, 1939) # # # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating,
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate Weekly News Series, No. 31-9
EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors in the Western Region.
NOTE: It is suggested this story might precede a series of weekly stories dealing with each of the practices mentioned.
In describing these practices from a State point of view, figures on how extensively each was carried out last year would serve as excellent supplementary material. Such records may be obtained from the State AAA Committee listing, for example, the number of dams built, the amount of contour ridging done, the number of terraces made, etc.

RANGE PROGRAM
FOR '39 TO BE ON
SAME BASIS AS '38

The range conservation program for _____, under which cooperating ranchers will receive payments for carrying out practices designed to improve the grass and conserve the soil of range lands, will be continued in 1939 on the same general plan as in 1938, _____, State Executive Officer of the AAA, announces.
Name of State

A maximum payment, or range-building allowance, will be established for each ranch participating in this program, _____ said, and the rancher can earn up to that amount by carrying out approved practices at a specified rate of payment for each practice. Deferred grazing, development of watering places, construction of tanks, reservoirs and dams; erosion and run-off control by contour listing, furrowing and other similar methods, are among the principal practices for which payment will be allowed.

Mr. _____ called attention to one important change in connection with the deferred grazing practice. Under the 1939 program, the rancher can earn 40 percent of his range-building allowance by carrying out this practice, and can earn an additional 20 percent of his allowance by carrying out additional requirements in connection with this practice that will be specifically recommended for his ranch by the county committee.

92-39 (more)

To earn 40 percent of the range-building allowance for deferred grazing in 1939, the rancher must withhold 25 percent of the range land in his ranch from grazing for the normal period from the start of forage growth to seed maturity. The ranch operator cannot qualify for payment for this practice on land that would not be grazed during this period, nor will he be eligible for payment if he permits any part of his ranch to be injuriously overgrazed. Before the practice of deferred grazing is started, the area to be deferred must be designated in writing by the ranch operator and approved by the county committee.

Payments for other practices will be at the following rates:

For artificial reseeding of range land with adapted varieties, 20 cents per pound of seed sown; for artificial sodding, $3 per acre; for contour listing, furrowing or subsoiling (chiseling), 50 cents per acre; for contour ridging, 10 cents per 100 linear feet; spreader dams, 15 cents per cubic yard for material moved; spreader terraces, 50 cents per 100 linear feet; earthen tanks or reservoirs, 15 cents per cubic yard of material moved up to 5,000 yards and 10 cents per cubic yard of material moved in excess of 5,000 yards; concrete or rubble masonry dams, $6 per cubic yard of concrete or masonry; excavation for developing springs or seeps, 30 cents per cubic foot of soil or gravel, 50 cents per cubic foot of rock excavation; establishment of fire guards not less than 10 feet wide, 5 cents per 100 linear feet.

Prior to the construction of tanks and reservoirs in counties in which this form of water development is approved, it is required that a profile of the dam site be made and platted and that bench marks and reference points be established.

All practices must be carried out and completed during the calendar year 1939 in accordance with approved specifications to qualify for payment.

92-39 (Jan. 19, 1939.) # # # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating,
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate Weekly News Series, No. 22-9
EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors in all States.

LIBRARY JAN 21 1939

NEW PUBLICATION DESCRIBES HOME-MADE SEED TREATER

Treating seed grains for smuts and other seed-borne diseases has been practiced for many years. According to legend, a group of farmers salvaged a cargo of wheat from a sunken ship off the coast of England back about 1650. They sowed the seed to see if it would grow. The wheat not only grew, but was relatively free from smut. As a smut-control measure, therefore, the farmers thereafter treated their seed with a brine solution with fair results.

In recent years, says _____, Extension pathologist of the _____ College of Agriculture, scientists have evolved an organic mercury dust for preventing stinking smut in spring and winter wheat, loose and covered smuts in oats, smuts in barley and sorghum, and certain seedling diseases of corn.

Since some of these newer chemical dust disinfectants came into use, however, there has been need for a suitable treating machine for mixing the dust with the seed. M. B. Moore of the University of Minnesota--and a collaborator with the U. S. Department of Agriculture--has designed a simple, efficient treater that any farmer handy with tools can make in a short time. Furthermore, the total cost for materials is not likely to exceed $3.50. With it two men can treat about 40 bushels of seed an hour.

Complete plans for the treater, including construction specifications and how to use the completed machine, are given in Miscellaneous Publication No. 330,

93-39 (more)

issued by the Federal Bureau of Plant Industry and the Extension Service. Another Department Miscellaneous Publication, No. 219, discusses methods and materials for seed treatment. Both may be obtained by writing to _____, Extension Service, _____ College of Agriculture.

# # # #

(Editors' Note: If you do not have copies of the above publications they may be obtained in sufficient number through the Extension Service, U. S. D. A., Washington, D. C.)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating,
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors.

Weekly News Series, No. 23-9

POULTRY CONGRESS VISITORS
TO SEE FAMOUS CHEFS WORK
IN TRANSPARENT KITCHENS

One of the most complete consumer programs ever held is being planned for the World's Poultry Congress to be held in Cleveland, July 28 to August 7, 1939, according to _____.

Modern and up-to-the-minute methods of preparation of egg and poultry dishes and unusual uses will be presented and demonstrated by home economists, housewives, and famous chefs. The place of eggs and poultry in a proper and healthful diet will be discussed by leading nutrition specialists, dieticians, and doctors. Ways and means of more intelligent purchase of eggs and poultry by housewives will be discussed and demonstrated.

Consumer meetings are to be held morning and afternoon, beginning Saturday afternoon, July 29. These meetings are scheduled in Consumers' Hall which is located in the south end of the Cleveland Public Auditorium and consists of the Music Hall and its spacious lounge lobbies. In the lounges will be instructive posters presenting interesting educational features. Several slide projection machines will tell the story of the production and marketing of eggs and poultry and the preparation and uses of these products.

In the Hall of Industry will be located a "Transparent Kitchen" which comprises four separate kitchen units with glass fronts fully equipped in 1940 style. In two of the units the demonstrators will actually prepare egg dishes and show the uses of eggs in combinations with other foods and in baking. In the other two units there will be demonstrated the preparation for and proper cooking of all

kinds of poultry. Space is provided for spectators in front of each unit, and hostesses will be present to answer questions. These demonstrations will be carried on continuously from morning until night.

The Consumer Program has been planned and is being directed by a well-organized committee, composed of home economists, industry members, and consumers, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Kathryn Bele Niles of the Institute of American Poultry Industries.

# # # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating,
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate Weekly News Series, No. 24-9
EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors in Tex., Okla., Ark., La.

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JAN 31 1939
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

EXTENSION LEADERS TO DISCUSS PROBLEMS AT TEXARKANA MEETING

Director _____, of the _____ Agricul-
(State)
tural Extension Service and several of his coworkers will attend an annual regional extension workers' conference at Texarkana, Texas, February 6 and 7, to discuss Southern farm and home problems and the training of extension workers for a broader agricultural program, the Director announced here this week.

Scheduled to appear on the program are Reuben Brigham, Assistant Director of Extension work, H. R. Tolley, Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, I. W. Duggan, Director of the AAA Southern Division, Dr. O. E. Baker and others of the Department of Agriculture, as well as Director _____ and a large number of State extension workers.

Extension specialists and supervisors who are working largely with land-use planning, agronomy, forestry, and farm management in Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas will attend the conference. Those from _____ to attend will be _____.
(State)

Note: Copy of the tentative program is attached.

(Jan. 21, 1939.)

101-39

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

EXTENSION SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D.C.

DIVISION OF
COOPERATIVE EXTENSION

January 24, 1939.

TO EXTENSION EDITORS IN THE SOUTHERN REGION:

You probably already know that the regional Extension Conferences this year will be held at Texarkana, Texas, and Knoxville, Tennessee, instead of in connection with the Southern Agricultural Workers' meeting in New Orleans.

We assume that you ordinarily would make plans to prepare news releases covering your State's participation in one of these conferences. However, we are hoping to report the meeting as widely as possible in the press and are enclosing a suggested release in the event that the conference may have been overlooked in the consideration of other matters. You may wish to modify this release in the light of the enclosed copy of the conference program and adapt it to use in your State.

Yours very truly,

Lester A. Schlup

Lester A. Schlup,
In Charge, Visual Instruction
and Editorial Section.

Enclosures.

106-39

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate Weekly News Series, No. 25-9
EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors in Ala., Fla., Ga., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., and Va.

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JAN 31 1939
U. S. Department of Agriculture

EXTENSION LEADERS TO DISCUSS PROBLEMS AT KNOXVILLE MEETING

Director _____ of the _____ Agri-
(State)
cultural Extension Service and several of his coworkers will attend an annual extension workers' conference in Knoxville, Tenn., February 9 and 10, to discuss Southern farm and home problems and the training of extension workers for a broader agricultural program, the Director announced here this week.

Scheduled to appear on the program are Reuben Brigham, Assistant Director of Extension Work, H. R. Tolley, Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, I. W. Duggan, Director of the AAA Southern Division, W. G. Finn, Director of the AAA East-Central Division, Dr. O. E. Baker and others of the Department of Agriculture, as well as Director _____ _____ and a number of State extension workers.

Extension specialists and supervisors who are working largely with land-use planning, agronomy, forestry, farm management, and agricultural engineering in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia will attend the conference. Those from _____ to attend will be
(State)
_____.

Note: Copy of the tentative program is attached.

(Jan. 21, 1939.)

102-39

JAN 31 1939

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating,
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate Weekly News Series, No. 26-9
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State Extension Editors in the Southern States.

HIGH RURAL BIRTH RATE CREATES MAJOR PROBLEMS FOR STATE YOUNG PEOPLE

The high birth rate among the rural population of the Southern States, along with that of other rural sections of the Nation, is creating major problems which rural youth must face in making intelligent plans for lifetime occupations, according to Dr. Carl C. Taylor, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

The migration of rural youth to towns and cities of America - 14,000,000 since 1910 - has been seriously retarded by unemployment in cities since 1930, Dr. Taylor pointed out. The result has been a "backing up" of population in rural areas which has caused the creation of smaller farm units, more intensive soil cultivation and, in many cases, a decline in the standard of living.

This condition presents a problem no previous generation of American youth has had to face, the sociologist stated. He emphasized that farming does not have the capacity to absorb an ever-increasing population and to maintain it on a satisfactory plane of living.

A decrease in rural population pressure was predicted through renewed migration from farms, as soon as more opportunities for nonagricultural employment develop. Dr. Taylor suggested that rural schools, anticipating this migration to the cities, might wisely place greater emphasis on vocational training for nonagricultural occupations, thus giving their students better training for lifetime work. At the same time, he said that it would not be fair or just to expect farm people and farm taxes to pay for such training, when urban communities would reap almost all the benefits through obtaining better-equipped workers.

107-39 (Jan. 25, 1939.) # # # #

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JAN 31 1939

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating,
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate Weekly News Series, No. 27-9
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State Extension Editors in Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

_____ EXPRESSES
LIKELIHOOD OF MORE
PART-TIME FARMING

An increase in part-time farming in _____ may result as increasing numbers of older people seek to supplement their nonagricultural incomes through farming, says _____ of the State Extension Service.
(State)

Pointing out that in some areas a large migration to farms occurred from 1930 to 1935, particularly by part-time farmers, _____ said agriculture throughout the Nation aided in cushioning the shock of urban unemployment and of enforced changes in industrial occupation.

Because of a preference for younger men in industry, he said, there may continue to be a large number of older persons seeking to gain at least part of their livelihood through farming. As the proportions of older persons increases, there may be an increased demand for tracts of land for part-time farming, not only as a means of supplementing income from nonfarm employment, but also from relief or old-age assistance incomes.

Age levels of farmers near industrial areas, _____ said, reveal the marked influence of part-time farming operations, the 1930 census showing that in Rhode Island, for example, nearly one-half of the farmers were 55 or older and nearly three-fourths had passed their 45th birthday. Figures for the whole country, on the other hand, showed less than one-third were 55 or older, and only slightly more than one-half were 45. The proportion of older farmers is growing, however, it was explained, since those 45 or older now constitute nearly one-fourth of the

108-39 (more)

national population, whereas in 1890 the proportion was one-sixth.

Net migration of farmers to cities totaled nearly 6,000,000 between 1920 and 1930, about 600,000 per year. Such migration for the period 1930-40 is not expected to be more than 1,750,000, despite continued high birth rates on farms.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating,
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate Weekly News Series, No. 28-9
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State Extension editors in New England States.

NEW ENGLAND STATES FACE NEW PROBLEMS IN POPULATION SHIFTS

If the present birth and death rates continue, the larger cities of New England as well as of the rest of the Nation will experience a decrease in population and be confronted with new problems in population adjustment, Conrad Taeuber, of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, said recently.

The rapid growth of New England cities, according to Dr. Taeuber, nearly kept pace with the rapid development after 1890 in other sections of the country, the additional population being contributed from other States and other countries.

In three States of New England - Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont - population growth has been slow and emigration to other States the rule. In Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island - especially in the areas tributary to Boston and New York City - population growth has been rapid and on a par with the rest of the country. The latter three States have received migrants from other States and countries in rather large numbers.

Migration from farms, however, has slowed down since 1930, Dr. Taeuber added, and in some areas there has been a movement from towns and cities toward farms. In the decade from 1930 to 1940 the net migration from farms to cities may be no more than 1,750,000, or less than a third as much as during the twenty's when there were nearly 6,000,000 migrants from farms.

A pronounced movement to the land took place in New England between 1930 and 1935, the economist said. He pointed out that the 1935 census in Rhode Island

showed that one out of every eight persons then on farms had not lived on a farm in 1930. He related this fact to the growth of part-time farming by families that had some industrial occupation, as well as to other factors, notably the outward migration of the cotton textile industry.

Rhode Island and Massachusetts have felt this migration most sharply, he finds, the number of active spindles in those States declining about 60 percent in the 10 years prior to 1935. Stating that workers as a rule do not migrate with migrating industries, he outlined this situation as a problem in adjustment which faces New England cities. A part of the solution is being found through development of other industries.

Development of part-time farming by industrial workers, or of subsistence farming outside industrial areas, was cited as one of the ways in which agriculture has lessened the severity of adjustment from one industrial occupation to another, and has helped in cases of long-time unemployment.

# # # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors.

Weekly News Series, No. 29-9

SOUTHERN REGION

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1939

SOIL BUILDING IN '39 IS ENCOURAGED BY A. A. A. PROGRAMS

Farming operations for 1939 should be planned to take full advantage of the assistance offered by the farm program for soil-building practices, according to _____, State administrative officer of the A. A. A.

"Now is the time to decide which practices you want to use this year to conserve and improve your soil," he states.

"There are probably a number of things you have been considering for building up your farm but up to this time your finances may not have permitted you to put those practices in operation. The A. A. A. program is your opportunity. A sum of money is made available for each farm under this program, for assistance to cover part of the cost of carrying out the approved practices.

"Maybe you have been wanting to protect with a stand of trees a piece of your farm that is being badly damaged by erosion but have not felt that you could spare the money for the necessary seedlings. Under the soil-building feature of the program, assistance toward carrying out this practice will be allowed you at the rate of $7.50 per acre, up to the amount available for your farm. Assistance for other practices, such as terracing, liming, seeding legumes, green-manure crops turned under, contour listing, strip-cropping and establishing pastures, is allowed at comparable rates.

Details of the approved practices and rates of assistance may be obtained from the county office of the agricultural conservation association or from a member of the county or community committee.

126-39

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating,
Washington, D. C.

LIBRARY FEB 3 1939

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors in all States except North Dakota.

Weekly News Series, No. 30-9

WESTERN REGION

WHEAT "OVERAGE"
MAY BE ADJUSTED
IN "WINTER" AREAS

Additional time to comply with 1939 wheat acreage allotments will be granted to farmers who unintentionally overplanted winter wheat by a small margin and could not dispose of the "overage" because they were not informed before the December 15 deadline, declares _____ (Chairman, member, or _____, of the State AAA committee. executive officer)

In such cases, the farmer will be notified of the extent of his overplanting and may be granted a redetermination of his acreage after being given a reasonable time to make the adjustment.

Mr. _____ points out, however, that in order to expedite 1939 wheat parity payments, redeterminations must be made as soon as possible. In no event can they be made later than May 1 (April 15 in New Mexico).

"With the 1938 wheat crop the fourth largest on record," _____ says, "wheat acreage adjustment is vitally important this year if we are to avoid unsaleable surpluses. AAA allotments are designed to conserve soil fertility while meeting the surplus problem by producing only enough for domestic and export requirements and a normal carry-over."

This liberalization applies only (1) in the case of farms where the excess is not more than 5 acres or 3 percent, whichever is the larger, and the operator was not notified of the excess acreage before December 15, and (2) where farmers received erroneous notice of their 1939 wheat acreage allotment and the corrected notice calling for a decreased allotment did not reach the operator before December 15.

133-39 (1/28/39) # # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating,
Washington, D. C.

FEB 3 1939
U. S. Department of Agriculture

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors in Ala., Conn., Ark., Fla., Ga., Ill., Ind., Kans., Ky., Mass., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Okla., Pa., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., and Wis.

WEEKLY NEWS SERIES NO. 31-9

ALL TOBACCO STATES

ACREAGE IN TOBACCO
ALLOTMENT FOR STATE
SET FOR '39 PROGRAM

_____'s _____ tobacco acreage allotment, under
(State) (Kind of tobacco)
the Agricultural Conservation Program is _____ acres, _____
(No.) (State executive
_____, announces.
officer or AAA committeeman)

(Note: List acreage for other kinds of tobacco if grown in the State).

The allotment for _____ represents the State's share of the national allotment for _____ tobacco provided in the 1939 Agricultural Conservation Program. The State allotment (for each kind of tobacco) will be divided among counties and individual farms within the State.
(State) (Kind or kinds of tobacco)

In the case of Burley tobacco, the 1939 national acreage allotments are larger than those anticipated at the time the 1939 program was announced, owing to the fact that information now available indicates a substantially smaller 1938 production of Burley than was previously estimated. The 1939 allotments for _____ tobacco represent a division among the States of national acreage allotments originally provided for in the 1939 program.
(Other kinds)

Farmers planting within their acreage allotments will be eligible for payments provided by the 1939 program.

(Note: Fill in figures for individual State from attached sheets and adapt story for local use).

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Flue-Cured Tobacco

State	Allotment
Alabama	500 acres
Florida	14,600 "
Georgia	86,000 "
North Carolina	588,500 "
South Carolina	96,000 "
Virginia	90,000 "
National Reserve	8,800 "
U. S. TOTAL	884,400 "

Burley Tobacco

State	Allotment	State	Allotment
Alabama	177 Acres	Ohio	14,082 Acres
Arkansas	67 "	Oklahoma	6 "
Georgia	157 "	South Carolina	112 "
Illinois	45 "	Tennessee	66,468 "
Indiana	11, 112 "	Virginia	11,292 "
Kansas	475 "	West Virginia	4,345 "
Kentucky	277,191 "	National Reserve	5,000 "
Missouri	6,094 "	U. S. TOTAL	405,000 "
North Carolina	8,377 "		

Fire-Cured and Dark Air-Cured Tobacco

State	Allotment
Indiana	473 Acres
Kentucky	83,578 "
Missouri	100 "
Tennessee	51,948 "
Virginia	24,001 "
U. S. Total	160,100 "

Cigar Filler and Binder Tobacco

State	Allotment	State	Allotment
Connecticut	12,051 Acres	New York	1,087 Acres
Illinois	20 "	Ohio	17,487 "
Indiana	133 "	Pennsylvania	26,532 "
Massachusetts	4,961 "	Vermont	35 "
Minnesota	760 "	Wisconsin	24,887 "
New Hampshire	47 "	U. S. TOTAL	88,000 "

Georgia-Florida Type 62

State	Allotment
Florida	2,349 Acres
Georgia	551 "
National Reserve	100 "
U. S. TOTAL	3,000

# # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

LIBRARY FEB 3 1939 AGRICULTURE

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors in Ala., Ark., Ga., Ill., Ind., Kans., Ky., Mo., N. C., Ohio, Okla., S. C., Tenn., Va., W. Va.

Weekly News Series No. 32-9

BURLEY STATES

NEW BURLEY FARMS
ARE ALLOTTED LIMITED
ACREAGE FOR 1939

Procedure for establishing burley-tobacco acreage allotments under the 1939 Agricultural Conservation Program for farms on which tobacco is grown in 1939 for the first time since 1934 has been released to county offices,

_____, announced today.
(State executive officer or AAA committeeman)

The total acreage allotment for such farms in 1939 will be limited to not more than 5,000 acres, or approximately 1 percent of the 1939 national acreage allotment for burley tobacco. Each new farm is required to meet definite conditions in order to qualify for an allotment.

Mr._____points out that the policy on allotments for new farms is in keeping with recommendations of representative tobacco growers at recent conferences. The views expressed at the conferences and by farmers generally show that many farmers want to begin tobacco production because of favorable prices in the past 5 years, and many regular tobacco farmers want to expand their production. This is likely to result in serious overproduction in 1939 if growing conditions are average. Because of this situation, it will not be possible to give much consideration to increased plantings of tobacco in 1939 above recent years on new farms or on old farms, if regular tobacco growers are to be helped by the program.

Old tobacco farms already are capable of producing annually, under normal conditions, over one-third more tobacco than the present annual consumption of burley tobacco. Therefore, the new farm allotments are intended to take care

of the limited number of cases where tobacco farmers have lost the farms which they had previously operated or are just beginning operation for themselves of farms on which no tobacco has been grown in recent years.

The procedure for establishing new farm allotments for 1939 specifies the following six conditions to be met by the farmer in qualifying for an allotment:

1. Filing on a prescribed form, an application for an allotment with the county agricultural conservation committee of the county in which the farm is located not later than March 1.

2. Experience in growing tobacco for 2 years or more during the past 5 years.

3. Living on the farm and if he is not the owner, buying the farm or renting it for cash and supplying the machinery, work stock, and finances for the operation of the farm.

4. Space available on the farm for curing tobacco.

5. Farming is the chief source of income upon which the applicant depends for his livelihood, and the particular farm for which the allotment is requested is the only farm owned or operated by him on which burley tobacco is produced.

6. At least 10 acres of cropland in the farm.

# # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating,
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate Weekly News Series, No. 34-9
EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors in Cotton States (including Calif., Ariz., and N. Mex.)

- -
EDITOR: It should be noted that the 5-minute weekly program, just inaugurated, is not available to stations in Oklahoma and Texas nor in western Arkansas and western Louisiana.
- -

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FEB 13 1939

COTTON MARKET
NEWS BY RADIO
TO BE EXPANDED

Distribution of cotton market news by radio will be expanded during the 1939 cotton season, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced this week.

Cotton futures prices for near active months will be released four times daily, with a daily resume after the close of the market. This service, inaugurated during the 1938 season, was originally planned for the height of the marketing season only, but is being continued on a year-round basis. The price information is made available at 10:05 a. m., 12:05 p. m., 2:05 p. m., and 3:05 p. m., daily, (eastern standard time) when futures markets are open. It is provided to a press association with Nation-wide coverage and flashed to radio stations covering most of the Cotton Belt. A summary of the day's cotton markets is released at 4:15 p. m. (eastern standard time), except on Saturday, when the release is at 12:55 p. m.

Cotton futures prices also will be broadcast, Department cotton officials said, in the Department of Agriculture's portion of the National Farm and Home Hour. This program is broadcast daily beginning at 12:30 p. m. eastern standard time.

The Department also announced the inauguration, this month, of a weekly 5-minute radio program relating to cotton and competing fibers. This broadcast will be heard on Wednesday of each week during the 15-minute period between 1:15 and 1:30 p. m., eastern standard time, over the Southeastern and Pacific Coast NBC

141-39 (more)

networks, following the regular Nation-wide Farm and Home program. The information will be transmitted from Washington. The first of the series, broadcast on February 1, dealt with cotton acreages - the areas devoted to cotton over the entire world and their relation to the American crop. Broadcasts during the next few weeks will includ world cotton yields, production and supplies, consumption and stocks, the classification service for communities organized to improve their cotton, and cotton quality-improvement and seed breeding.

Interest in receiving cotton market news by radio during the past season was stimulated, Department officials said, by inauguration of the classing service for cotton quality-improvement groups. "Daily market news information," it was stated, "aided growers in determining price differences between central markets and local markets, and also the extent to which premiums and discounts are reflected in prices paid to growers."

Cotton market news also is furnished to growers each week by mail. Anyone wishing to receive the weekly cotton-market summaries should write to the nearest office of the Department's Bureau of Agricultural Economics in the field, and have his name placed on the mailing list. There is no charge for this service.

The following field offices issue the weekly cotton market summaries:

Atlanta, Georgia,
Cotton Market News Service,
Division of Cotton Marketing,
P. O. Box 4027.

Memphis, Tennessee,
Cotton Market News Service,
Division of Cotton Marketing,
P. O. Box 363.

Dallas, Texas,
Cotton Market News Service,
Division of Cotton Marketing,
P. O. Box 1366.

# # #

January 31, 1939.

141-39

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

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FEB 13 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

All States except Fla., La., N. Dak., S. Dak., Wyo., Nev., Ariz.

NO. 37-9

NICOTINE SPRAY LESSENS COST OF WASHING APPLES

Each year apple growers spend about $17,500,000 in controlling the codling moth - the greatest amount spent for controlling any one crop pest in the country. Lead arsenate has been the stand-by insecticide for many years, but it has one big drawback. The farmer pays to put it on, and also pays to wash it off before the apples are sold.

By the use of a spray in which the basic material is nicotine the washing job may be eliminated or simplified, says _____ extension entomologist of the _____ College of Agriculture. This spray has given good results in 5 years of experimental work in southern Indiana and elsewhere by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine and by certain of the State experiment stations.

_____ apple growers may want to try a small-scale demonstration of their own this year. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has developed what is known as the "tank-mix nicotine-bentonite spray." The formula for 100 gallons at full strength calls for 1 pint of 40 percent nicotine sulphate, 5 pounds of Wyoming bentonite, and 1 quart of soybean oil.
(State)

Bentonite, a fine clay that causes the nicotine to adhere to the fruit, does not mix readily with water. Mr._____ recommends that the spray tank be filled with water to the top of the agitator. The nicotine sulphate is poured in before the motor is started. Then, with the agitator running, the bentonite is poured in slowly and followed with the soybean oil before the tank is filled with water.

In orchard tests in southern Indiana and Washington the same number of sprays per season gave better control of the codling moth with nicotine than with lead arsenate. There is a gradual "build up" of nicotine on the fruit after the first spray which makes it possible to reduce the quantity in later sprays. But, in the relatively long interval between the last spray and harvest the nicotine residue drops below objectionable figures. The bentonite residue is sometimes conspicuous enough to require washing or wiping, but this is rarely as difficult as the removal of heavy residues of lead arsenate, especially when used with "deposit-builders."

First cost of the nicotine spray is above that for lead arsenate, Mr. _____ points out. But with less "stung" fruit, and deduction of part of or all the cost of washing, total savings generally offset the extra cost of nicotine. With a full crop it even may be cheaper.

# # #

Feb. 3, 1939.

164-39

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

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FEB 13 1939
U.S.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: Southern Region

NO. 38-9

COMMERCIAL FARM
ACREAGE ALLOTMENT
IS MADE IN COUNTIES

_____, State administrative officer of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, reports that the following counties in _____ (State), have been officially designated as commercial vegetable, peanut, and Irish potato counties (omit classifications where necessary) under the 1939 Agricultural Conservation Program:

Commercial vegetable counties:

Florida -- Alachua, Bradford, Broward, Collier, Dade, De Soto, Escambia, Flagler, Glades, Hardee, Hendry, Hernando, Highlands, Hillsborough, Indian River, Lake, Lee, Levy, Manatee, Marion, Okeechobee, Orange, Osceola, Palm Beach, Polk, Putnam, St. Johns, St. Lucie, Sarasota, Seminole, Sumter, Union, and Volusia.

Louisiana -- Jefferson, Orleans, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. James, St. Johns, and Tangipahoa.

Mississippi -- Copiah and Hinds.

(Recommendations were received from Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Texas that no counties be designated in those States as commercial vegetable counties in 1939.)

Commercial peanut counties:

Alabama -- Barbour, Bullock, Butler, Coffee, Conecuh, Covington, Crenshaw, Dale, Escambia, Geneva, Henry, Houston, Lee, Monroe, Montgomery, Pike, and Russell.

Florida -- Jackson and Holmes.

Georgia -- All counties in Georgia.

Texas -- Atascosa, Bexar, Comanche, Eastland, Frio, La Salle, Medina, and Wilson.

Commercial Irish-potato counties:

South Carolina -- Beaufort, Charleston, Colleton, Hampton, Horry, Jasper, and Orangeburg.

Georgia -- Chatham.

(Recommendations were received from Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and Texas that no counties be designated in those States as commercial potato counties in 1939.)

The 1939 program authorizes individual farm acreage allotments for commercial vegetables in the designated commercial vegetable counties; for peanuts in the designated commercial peanut counties; and for Irish potatoes in the designated commercial potato counties. (Omit classification where necessary.)

Payments on commercial vegetables will be at the rate of $1.50 per acre of the commercial vegetable allotment. The payment rate on peanuts will be 15 cents per 100 pounds, and this rate will apply to the normal yield of the peanut allotment. On Irish potatoes the payment rate is 3 cents per bushel, applicable to the normal yield of the potato allotment. (Omit classifications where necessary.) Acreage allotments and normal yields are established by the county committees in accordance with provisions of the program.

It should be remembered, of course, that no conservation payments of any kind will be made under the 1939 program on farms where the cotton acreage allotment is knowingly overplanted, and that provision is made for deductions from the payments in all other cases in which crop acreage allotments are overplanted.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

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FEB 13 1939

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: States of Calif., Colo., Idaho, Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Mich., Mo., Nebr., N. Mex., Ohio, Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., Wis., Minn., N. Dak., S. Dak., Mont., Wash., Oreg., Del., Md., N. Y., Pa., Va., W. Va.

NO. 39-9
WHEAT INSURANCE

DAMAGE TO WHEAT UNDER 1939 POLICIES SHOULD BE REPORTED

Wheat growers in _____ County who have taken out "all-risk" crop insurance on their 1939 crop has been notified that any damage to insured wheat acreage should be reported promptly to the county committee in order that adjustments may be made.

A farmer who believes his insured wheat crop has been damaged to the extent that he will claim an indemnity can start the adjustment machinery working by advising the county committee on a form provided for that purpose, FCI-7, "Notice of Damage During Growing Season," according to _____ Chairman of the County A.C.P. Committee. If a policy holder believes his entire crop is damaged beyond recovery and wants to use the land for some other purpose, he should fill out Form FCI-8, "Notice Before Harvest of Removal, Transfer, or Other Use of Wheat Crop." Both of these forms have been furnished to all policy holders, says _____.

According to the recent adjustment procedure issued by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, crop losses classified as "total crop losses" and "substantially total crop losses" suffered by insured growers can be adjusted prior to harvest, _____ said. In the case of total losses it will be possible for the farmer to submit proof of loss statement for the entire insured amount. In case of a loss which makes it impracticable further to care for the

crop, proof of loss will be based on an appraisal with takes into account the amount of production that might be expected from the damaged crop. In both cases, after the adjustment of the loss the grower may put the land to other use. Where losses are not severe enough to warrant putting the land to another use, final adjustment will be made at the time the crop is threshed and the actual yield is determined.

Actual payment of claims for crop losses will be made after adjustment reports and statements in proof of loss have been approved by county and State ACP committees, _____ said.

Growers who are entitled to indemnities may take such payments in the form of warehouse receipts for actual grain or in the cash equivalent.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

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FEB 13 1939

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: States of Okla., Tex., and part of Ark.

NO. 40-9
A AREA - SOUTHERN REGION

HOW AAA PAYMENTS UNDER 1939 PROGRAM WILL BE CALCULATED

In response to numerous requests from farmers, _____, State administrative officer of the AAA, today issued detailed information on the method that will be used in calculating payments under the 1939 farm program.

In the first place, he pointed out, two separate kinds of payments will be made--conservation payments and price adjustment payments.

Conservation payments are the regular Triple-A payments authorized each year for soil conservation accomplished through acreage adjustments and the carrying out of soil-building practices. Farmers cooperating in the Agricultural Conservation Program of the Triple-A in 1939 can get these payments on cotton, tobacco, rice, wheat, and in designated counties in Texas on peanuts; and, up to a given amount for each farm, for carrying out approved soil-building practices.

Payments on cotton, rice, tobacco, wheat, and peanuts are figured at a specified rate per pound or bushel. This rate applies to the normal yield of the farm's acreage allotment in each case. Both the normal yield and the acreage allotment are established by the county committee in accordance with provisions of the program. The conservation payment rates are as follows:

Cotton	2 cents per pound
Rice	10 cents per hundredweight
Burley tobacco.....	.8 cent per pound
Wheat.....	17 cents per bushel
Peanuts.....	15 cents per hundredweight

In addition to the above payments, the program authorizes a national payment rate of $1.10 per acre, adjusted up or down according to the productivity index of the county and the farm, for the acreage in the farm's total soil-depleting allotment in excess of the acreage used in computing payments for cotton, wheat, rice, tobacco, and peanuts, and the acreage of sugar beets for sugar planted in 1939.

All the above payments except on the total soil-depleting allotment are figured by multiplying the payment rate times the normal yield times the crop allotment. For instance, if a farm has a cotton allotment of 20 acres and the normal yield established for the farm is 200 pounds of lint cotton per acre, the payment is 2 cents per pound on 4,000 pounds (20 x 200 pounds) or $80.

A part of the conservation payment of a farm is in the form of assistance for carrying out soil-building practices, such as terracing, liming, seeding legumes, establishing pasture, and planting forest trees. Each practice is measured in units. Construction of 200 linear feet of terrace counts as one unit; seeding an acre of sweetclover counts as one unit; and planting an acre of forest trees counts as five units. The rate of payment or assistance for carrying out these practices is $1.50 per unit.

This means a farmer can get soil-building assistance at the rate of $1.50 per unit up to a given amount, or maximum, for his farm. This maximum is figured as the sum of the following items:

(1) 50 cents per acre of cropland in excess of the total soil-depleting allotment for the farm;

(2) $1.50 per acre of commercial orchards on the farm January 1, 1939;

(3) on farms in Oklahoma and Texas, 2 cents per acre of noncrop open pasture land plus $1 per animal unit of grazing capacity; on farms in the applicable part of Arkansas, 25 cents per acre of fenced noncrop open pasture land of specified grazing capacity in excess of one-half the cropland.

(4) The county rate per acre applicable to the total soil-depleting allotment, adjusted for productivity for each acre in the total allotment in excess of the acreage for which payments are computed on individual crops and the acreage of sugar beets for sugar planted in 1939. (This is applicable only to non-general allotment forms--that is, farms which have a total soil-depleting allotment, excluding the cotton allotment of 20 acres or less).

To show how this maximum assistance for soil-building practices is figured, take the case of a Texas farm with 200 acres of cropland, a cotton allotment of 60 acres, wheat allotment to 40 acres, 3 acres of commercial orchards, 150 acres of noncrop open pasture land with a grazing capacity of 8 animal units, and a total soil-depleting allotment of 135 acres. The rate of 50 cents per acre of cropland applies to 65 acres (acreage of cropland in excess of total soil-depleting allotment); the rate of $1.50 per acre of commercial orchards applies to 3 acres; the rate of 2 cents per acre of pasture land applies to 150 acres and the rate of $1 per animal unit of grazing capacity applies to 8 units. To get the maximum amount available for soil-building practices add the items listed above, as follows:

Cropland (65 x 50¢).....	$32.50
Commercial orchards (3 x $1.50).....	4.50
Pasture land (150 x 2¢)	3.00
Grazing capacity (8 x $1).....	8.00
Total.....	$48.00

In the above example, $48 is the largest amount available to assist the farmer in carrying out soil-building practices. If he carries out 10 units at $1.50 per unit, he gets only $15; but if he carries out 32 units or more, his payment is the maximum amount available for the farm, or $48.

It should be remembered that no conservation payments of any kind will be made when the cotton allotment is knowingly overplanted, and that provision is made for deductions from the conservation payments in all other cases when crop allotments are overplanted.

Price adjustment payments, conditioned on planting within 1939 acreage allotments, will be made on cotton, rice, and wheat in the Southern Region. These payments will be on the normal yield of the acreage allotment established for each crop, at the following rates: Cotton, 1.6 to 1.8 cents per pound; rice, 12 to 13 cents per hundredweight; and wheat, 10 to 12 cents per bushel. Price adjustment payment checks will be entirely separate from conservation payments.

# # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

RELEASE: Immediate NO. 41-9
DISTRIBUTION: States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and part of Arkansas. (B AREA - SOUTHERN REGION)

HOW AAA PAYMENTS UNDER 1939 PROGRAM WILL BE CALCULATED

In response to numerous requests from farmers, _____, State administrative officer of the AAA, today issued detailed information on the method that will be used in calculating payments under the 1939 farm program.

In the first place, he pointed out, two separate kinds of payments will be made--conservation payments and price adjustment payments.

Conservation payments are the regular Triple-A payments authorized each year for soil conservation accomplished through acreage adjustments and the carrying out of soil-building practices, the AAA official said. Farmers cooperating in the Agricultural Conservation Program of the Triple-A in 1939 can get these payments on cotton, tobacco, rice, wheat, and in designated counties, commercial vegetables, peanuts, and Irish potatoes, and, up to a given amount for each farm, for carrying out approved soil-building practices.

Payments on commercial vegetables, where a farm has a commercial vegetable allotment, will be figured at a flat rate of $1.50 per acre of the allotment. On cotton, rice, tobacco, wheat, peanuts, and Irish potatoes, the payments are figured at a specified rate per pound or bushel. This rate applies to the normal yield of the farm's acreage allotment in each case. Both the normal yield and acreage allotment are established by the county committee, in accordance with provisions of the program. The conservation payment rates are as follows:

Cotton	2 cents per pound
Rice	10 cents per hundredweight
Tobacco:	
Flue-cured.....	.8 cent per pound
Burley.....	.8 cent per pound
Georgia-Florida Type 62.....	1.5 cents per pound
Wheat.....	17 cents per bushel
Peanuts.....	15 cents per hundredweight
Irish potatoes.....	3 cents per bushel
Commercial vegetables.....	1.50 per acre

The payments for all the above crops except commercial vegetables are figured by multiplying the payment rate times the normal yield times the allotment. For instance, if a farm has a cotton allotment of 20 acres and the normal yield established for the farm is 200 pounds of lint cotton per acre, the payment is 2 cents per pound on 4,000 pounds (20 x 200 pounds), or $80.

A part of the conservation payment of a farm is in the form of assistance for carrying out soil-building practices, such as terracing, liming, seeding legumes, establishing pasture, and planting forest trees. Each practice is measured in units. Construction of 200 linear feet of terrace counts as one unit; seeding an acre of lespedeza counts as one unit; and planting an acre of forest trees counts as five units. The rate of payment or assistance for carrying out these practices is $1.50 per unit. This means a farmer can get soil-building assistance at the rate of $1.50 per unit up to a given amount, or maximum, for his farm. This maximum is figured as the sum of three items, as follows:

(1) 70 cents per acre for the cropland on the farm in excess of the sum of the acreages for which payments are calculated on cotton, rice, tobacco, wheat, peanuts, and potatoes plus the acreage used for sugarcane for sugar;

(2) $1.50 per acre for the commercial orchards on the farm January 1, 1939;

(3) 25 cents per acre for the fenced noncrop open pasture land in excess of half the cropland.

To show how this maximum assistance for soil-building practices is calculated, take the case of a farm with 100 acres of cropland, a cotton allotment of

20 acres, a peanut allotment of 5 acres, 4 acres of commercial orchards, and 56 acres of fenced noncrop open pasture land. The rate of 70 cents per acre of cropland applies to 75 acres (acreage of cropland in excess of cotton and peanut allotments); the rate of $1.50 per acre for commercial orchards applies to 4 acres; and the rate of 25 cents per acre for fenced noncrop open pasture land applies to 6 acres (acreage of pasture in excess of half the cropland). To get the maximum soil-building assistance payment for the farm, the three items are added, as follows:

Cropland (75 x 70¢)	$52.50
Commercial orchards (4 x $1.50).....	6.00
Pasture land (6 x 25¢).....	1.50
Total	$60.00

In the above example, the sum of $60 is largest amount available to assist the farmer in carrying out soil-building practices. If he carries out 10 units at $1.50 per unit, he gets only $15; but if he carries out as many as 40 units, his payment is the maximum amount available for his farm, or $60.

It should be remembered that no conservation payments of any kind will be made when the cotton allotment is knowingly overplanted, and that provision is made for deductions from the conservation payments on other crops when the allotments of such crops are overplanted.

Price adjustment payments, conditioned on compliance with 1939 acreage allotments, will be made on cotton, rice, and wheat in the Southern Region. These payments will be on the normal yield of the acreage allotment established for each crop, at the following rates: Cotton, 1.6 to 1.8 cents per pound; rice, 12 to 13 cents per hundredweight; and wheat, 10 to 12 cents per bushel. Price adjustment payment checks will be entirely separate from conservation payments.

# # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

RELEASE: Feb. 12, 1939 or later.
DISTRIBUTION: States of Mass., N. H., Vt. and Maine.
NO. 42-9

FEDERAL-STATE MILK MARKETING PLAN IN EFFECT

More than 650 dairy farmers in the Lowell-Lawrence (Massachusetts) milkshed will benefit from temporary milk price increases provided by the Federal-State marketing program which went into effect February 12, _____ (AAA or Extension Official), said; and will be better able to replace last September's hurricane losses.

A Massachusetts milk control board order, complementing the Federal program for intrastate shipments of milk, began operating February 1. The Lowell-Lawrence market is supplied by dairymen in parts of four New England States, including _____.

Farmers are to get a uniform minimum price of $3.46 per hundred pounds for Class 1 milk which represents a temporary increase prior to May 1, 1939, after which time the price will be reduced 40 cents per hundred pounds, _____ _____ explained. The Class 1 price is also $3.46 under the recently amended program for Boston, where marketing conditions are similar to those in the Lowell-Lawrence area.

Because over half the supply for the Lowell-Lawrence market is produced outside Massachusetts, extremely low prices were undermining the price levels prescribed by the State milk control board and were reducing returns to producers, testimony at a public hearing indicated.

Middlesex County, Mass., one of the main sources of Massachusetts milk for Lowell-Lawrence, showed a total agricultural loss of about $2,575,000 from

the hurricane and floods, and 14 New Hampshire towns serving the market showed a hurricane loss of about $550,000 exclusive of timber, and over 60,000,000 board feet of farm timber down, according to the hearing.

_____ farmers delivered _____ pounds of milk during
(State)
July 1937 through June 1938 for the market, according to Massachusetts milk control board data.*

During June 1938, according to the hearing, there were 652 producers delivering milk in the marketing area, of which ____ or ____ percent were located in _____, _____ or _____ percent in _____, _____ or _____ percent in _____, and _____ or _____ percent in _____.*

---

*EDITOR'S NOTE: The volume of milk supplied the Lowell-Lawrence market, by States, July 1937 through June 1938:

1937-1938:

State	Pounds of Milk
Massachusetts	26,810,987
New Hampshire	17,656,084
Vermont	7,170,807
Maine	754,404
	52,392,282

** The approximate number of producers, and percent of the market volume, by states, during June 1938 were as follows:

State	Producers	Percent
Massachusetts	344	53
New Hampshire	262	40
Vermont	26	4
Maine	20	3

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

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IN Okla., Kans., Mo., Tex., Ark., La., Miss., Ala., Tenn., Ky., W.Va., Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla., Md., Del., Ind., Ill., and Ohio.
DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

NO. 43-9

FERTILIZER BOOSTS YIELDS OF LESPEDEZA ON POOR LAND

The lespedezas have a reputation for "bringing back" land too poor to grow crops with profit, or land that has been abandoned because of low fertility. Lespedeza, however, may be benefited by the use of fertilizer, says _____, extension agronomist of the _____ College of Agriculture.

Mr. _____ points to experiments conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, in which lespedezas planted on unproductive soil produced greater yields of forage with fertilizer than without. On fertile soils, however, or when grown in rotation with crops that have been well fertilized, the use of additional fertilizer with the lespedeza crop may not offset the expense.

In Rowan County, N. C., Bureau workers seeded Korean lespedeza on poor land without fertilizer treatment for 2 years. The plants reached a height of more than 2 inches only where row crops had been fertilized previously. This growth was limited to a narrow band right where the fertilizer was placed in the previous year. Most of the lespedeza died when about 2 inches high.

When the land was treated with lime and superphosphate there was a marked increase in growth. On untreated plots Korean reached a height of 1 to 3 inches; with lime alone, 4 to 13 inches; and 9 to 17 inches where

lime and superphosphate were both applied. Kobe and common lespedezas grew 4 to 6 inches on untreated plots, 9 to 11 inches with superphosphate, 6 to 8 inches with lime, and 8 to 16 inches with both lime and superphosphate. From 1 to 3 tons of lime per acre, and 500 pounds of superphosphate per acre was the rate of application.

Sericea showed the same trend in growth with fertilization. It reached a height of 26 inches with superphosphate, 20 to 30 inches with lime, and 30 to 40 inches with both lime and superphosphate, compared with 16 inches on untreated plots.

# # # #

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NO. 44-9.

SPOTS ON YOUNG CHICKS HELP SEPARATE SEXES

Because some poultrymen want to raise broilers and others want a laying flock, there is a need for a practical way for the average poultryman to determine sex of baby chicks, says _____, extension poultryman of the _____ College of Agriculture.

The Japanese sexing method is accurate, but only a trained person can make the determination.

At the National Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Md., Dr. C. W. Knox and J. P. Quinn, geneticists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry, have found that such external characteristics as down color, down striping, beak and shank color are good indicators of sex with some breeds and crossbreeds.

When Rhode Island Red males were crossed with Barred Plymouth Rock hens the Bureau workers observed that chicks with a white spot on the head were males. Those without white spots on the head proved to be females. This method proved almost 99 percent correct in determining sex.

A study of purebred Barred Plymouth Rocks showed that female chicks have an intense black down and shank, and a small white spot on the head. The males have a larger white spot on the head, grayish-black down, and yellow shanks. Based on these characteristics, sexing was 91.8 percent correct.

The Bureau scientists also have been successful in sexing Rhode Island Red chicks, finding that 84.9 percent of the striped and spotted

chicks were female and 77.8 percent of the nonspotted, nonstriped chicks were males. The same general characteristics hold true for the New Hampshire Reds.

Studies have been made of White Plymouth Rocks, Jersey Black Giants, and Jersey White Giants. So far the scientists have not found a reliable sex indicator for these breeds.

# # # #

200-39 (Feb. 15, 1939.)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
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AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

IN Southern Region.
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NO. 45-9.

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B.A.E.

FARM WOMEN PLAN
TO HELP FAMILY USE
OF AAA PROGRAMS

Plans are now being worked out for closer cooperation of the farm women's organizations of _____ with local committees of the
(State)
AAA for the purpose of helping all farm families of the State to make the most effective possible use of the agricultural conservation program, according to _____, district home demonstration agent, of _____.

Miss _____ has just returned from Washington, D. C., where she attended a six-day conference of district agricultural and home demonstration agents from nine Southern States with Southern Division officials of the AAA. This State also was represented by _____, district agricultural agent, of _____.

One of the main features of the conference was the consideration of the major farm problems and needs of Southern farm families. The program included a study of how the home demonstration agents and women's organizations can use the provisions of the farm program in their work, Miss _____ _____ said.

At the conclusion of the conference the group offered a number of recommendations on methods and procedure to be followed in carrying an educational program to the farmers. The group also suggested that more emphasis should be placed on provisions of the program that encourage the production of food and feed for home consumption, and specifically recommended that

"Provisions for a home garden adequate to meet farm family needs be made a part of the agricultural conservation program." It was pointed out that the 1935 farm census showed there were 624,000 farms without gardens in the nine States grouped in the Southern Division of the AAA.

Washington officials who met with the group during the conference included R. M. Evans, AAA administrator; Reuben Brigham, assistant director of the Extension service; I. W. Duggan, director of the Southern Division, AAA; H. R. Tolley, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics; and T. L. Ayers, principal economist, Southern Division, AAA.

# # #

Conference of District Agricultural Agents and District Home Demonstration Agents with Officials of Southern Division, AAA, Washington, D. C., February 15-20.

L. L. Self, Auburn, Ala.
Miss Ruth Dobyne, Auburn, Ala.
J. F. Rains, Little Rock, Ark.
Miss Ethyl Holloway, Tallahassee, Fla.
W. T. Nettles, Gainesville, Fla.
Miss Alice Drake, Athens, Ga.
L. R. Lanier, Athens, Ga.
Mrs. Mary Johnson, University, La.
F. A. Swann, University, La.
C. C. Smith, Greenwood, Miss.
Miss Jewel Garland, State College, Miss.
Ernest K. Lowe, Stillwater, Okla.
Miss Norma Brumbaugh, Stillwater, Okla.
Miss Hariette B. Layton, Rock Hill, S. C.
Audley H. Ward, Aiken, S. C.
W. I. Glass, College Station, Texas.
Miss Kate Adele Hill, College Station, Texas.

I. W. Duggan, director, Southern Division, AAA, Washington, D. C.
Charles A. Sheffield, senior agriculturist, Extension Service, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Ola Powell Malcolm, field agent, Extension Service, Washington, D.C
Miss Clara Bailey, Extension Service Review, Washington, D. C.
Lafayette L. Patterson, principal administrative officer, AAA, Washington, D. C.
L. A. Reynoldson, Southern Division, AAA, Washington, D. C.
Miss Eva Walter, Southern Division, AAA, Washington, D. C.
Harold Folk, Southern Division, AAA, Washington, D. C.
Travis Taylor, Southern Division, AAA, Washington, D. C.
L. O. Brackeen, Regional Contact Section, AAA, Baton Rouge, La.
T. L. Ayers, principal economist, Southern Division, AAA, Washington,D.C

# # # #

District Home Demonstration Agents at Conference with AAA and Extension Service Officials, Washington, D. C., February 15-20.

Left to right, seated:
Charles A. Sheffield, Senior Agriculturist, Extension Service, Washington, D. C.
Miss Ruth Dobyne, Auburn, Ala.
Miss Clara Bailey, Extension Service Review, Washington, D. C.
Miss Jewel Garland, State College, Miss.
Mrs. Mary Johnson, University, La.
Miss Norma Brumbaugh, Stillwater, Okla.
Miss Kate Adele Hill, College Station, Texas.
Mrs. Ola Powell Malcolm, field agent, Extension Service, Washington,D.C.
Miss Ethyl Holloway, Tallahassee, Fla.
I. W. Duggan, director, Southern Division, AAA, Washington, D. C.
Miss Harriette B. Layton, Rock Hill, S. C.

Standing:
Miss Alice Drake, Athens, Ga.
T. L. Ayers, principal economist, Southern Division, AAA, Washington,D.C.

# # #

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IN Massachusetts, New Hampshire,
Vermont and Maine.
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No. 46-9.

LOWELL-LAWRENCE
MILK PROGRAM IN
EFFECT ON FEB. 12

Stable market conditions and a reasonable price for farmers, a uniform cost and protection against unfair competition for dealers, and assurance of an adequate supply at a reasonable cost for consumers are among aims of the Federal-State Lowell-Lawrence milk marketing program, which went into effect February 12, according to _____.
(AAA or Extension Official)

Explaining the effect of the marketing program, Mr. _____ said:

"The program sets minimum prices which dealers are required to pay farmers for milk according to its use value. Each dealer, guided by uniform rules for buying from the farmer, is assured that his cost of milk for a specific use will be the same as the cost for any other dealer. It helps eliminate cut-throat competition in buying milk, and encourages more efficient dealer operations. As a result, producers receive higher returns for their milk.

"By improving conditions under which milk is marketed, the interests of the consumer are safeguarded. The program promotes stable marketing conditions, and assures the consumer an adequate supply of clean, wholesome milk."

The program does not regulate dairymen as producers, nor take over the producer's milk-selling job, Mr. _____ added. It cannot obtain for producers more than milk is actually worth in relation to supply

226-39 (more)

and demand conditions, and cannot fix milk prices to consumers nor protect margins of handlers.

Samuel W. Tator, who is also market administrator for the Greater Boston marketing area and who was selected by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Chairman of the Massachusetts Milk Control Board as market administrator, effective February 12, for the Lowell-Lawrence program, will administer both the Federal and State orders, Mr. _____ said.

Mr. Tator also has been market administrator under the milk license for Providence and Newport, R. I., and Fall River and New Bedford, Mass.

The market administrator's duties include verifying required monthly reports of dealers, computing blended prices for each handler for each delivery period, checking receipts and utilization of milk, and verifying payments to producers and associations of producers.

Necessary administrative expenses for operation of the Federal order are to be paid by assessment of dealers up to 2 cents per 100 pounds on milk delivered to the market from outside Massachusetts, Mr. _____ stated. The marketing area includes the cities and towns of Andover, Billerica, Boxford, Chelmsford, Dracut, Dunstable, Lawrence, Lowell, Methuen, North Andover, Tewksbury, Tyngsboro, and Westford, Mass.

The Lowell-Lawrence program was tentatively approved, the agreement presented to handlers and the referendum taken, after price changes were approved under the amended Boston program. A hearing had been called last October at the request of the New England Milk Producers Association which represents nearly 300 of the producers selling milk in the Lowell-Lawrence area.

Distributors of more than half the milk supplied the market had signed a Federal marketing agreement. More than three-fourths of the farmers who voted in a referendum had cast favorable ballots for the program and had favored the individual distributor type of pooling arrangement providing the same blended (or weighted average) price to all dairymen selling to one distributor.

The Lowell-Lawrence program is the fourth in the New England States and the twenty-fifth in the United States, including the New York metropolitan market, now in operation. In addition to Lowell-Lawrence and Boston, there are also Federal milk marketing programs in effect in Fall River and New Bedford, Mass.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
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IN North Central Region
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NO. 47-9.

_____ FARMERS
(No.)
IN _____
(COUNTY IN A.A.A.)

A total of _____ _____ farmers had completed their Farm Plans
(Number) (County)
and signed up to participate in the 1939 AAA Farm Program by the end of last week, according to _____, chairman of the _____
(Chairman) (County)
Agricultural Conservation Committee.

The sign-up work in _____ County is now in full swing, and
(County)
on the basis of the number now signed up Mr. _____ predicted that participation in the 1939 Farm Program in this county will be (1) larger than, (2) about as large as, (3) smaller than it was in 1938.

The county chairman urges all farmers who have not signed up to see their local AAA committeeman and work out their farm plans with him. This plan shows the acreage allotments, soil-building goal, and maximum payments for the farm, and has a map to use in working out a farming system which will be best for the farm under the 1939 Farm Program, Mr. _____ explained.

Since the announcement of the actual price adjustment payment rates, it is now possible to determine almost exactly what every farmer in _____
(County)
County will earn by cooperating fully in the 1939 program. The price adjustment payment for corn will be 6 cents per bushel on the normal yield of the acreage allotment, and for wheat it will be 11 cents per bushel on the same basis. These price adjustment or "parity" payments are in addition to the regular agricultural conservation payments so that the total 1939 payment on corn grown in the commercial corn producing area is 15 cents per bushel and 28 cents per bushel on wheat. All farmers who sign the Farm Plan and plant within their acreage allotments are eligible for these payments.

227-39 (Feb. 24, 1939.) # # #

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United States Department of Agriculture

IN North Central Region. NO. 48-9.
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TOTAL PAYMENTS
UNDER 1939 A.A.A.
PLAN NOW KNOWN

Rates of payment which farmers may earn by cooperating in the 1939 AAA Farm Program have now been announced, according to _____ (Chairman), Chairman of the _____ (County) Agricultural Conservation Committee.

Payments on major crops this year will be in two parts; the agricultural conservation payments, and the price adjustment payments. The final price adjustment payment rates for 1939 were announced in February, and the agricultural conservation payment rates have been established for some time. With these figures it is possible for farmers, with the help of their committeemen, to determine approximately the amount which they can earn by cooperating in the Farm Program this year, Mr. _____ said. Approximate maximum payments for the farm are also shown on the Farm Plan for participation in the program.

Farmers in the commercial corn area may earn total payments of 15 cents per bushel on the normal yield of their corn allotment, and farmers with a wheat allotment may earn total payments of 28 cents per bushel on the normal yield of their allotment. In both cases, of course, they must plant within their acreage allotments to earn these payments.

Cotton farmers may earn 3.6 cents per pound on the normal yield of their cotton acreage allotment.

In addition to these payments on special allotments, farmers may earn payments for adjusting the acreage of their general crops, such as oats

and barley, to keep the total acreage of soil-depleting crops within the total soil-depleting allotments, and also earn payments for soil building practices, such as liming and seeding alfalfa.

Mr. _____ urges all farmers to see their local Triple-A committeemen and work out their Farm Plan for 1939 on the basis of these payments. It is necessary to complete and sign this Farm Plan in order to get into the program in 1939, he said.

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228-39 (Feb. 24, 1939.)

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IN Southern Region.
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NO. 49-9.

1.6 CENTS POUND IS ADJUSTED RATE FOR A.A.A. COTTON

The price adjustment payment rate on cotton this year has been fixed at 1.6 cents per pound according to _____, State administrative officer of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in _____.
(State)

The price adjustment payment rate on wheat will be 11 cents per bushel, and on rice, 12 cents per hundredweight.

These rates, which fall within ranges previously announced, were established by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with provisions of the Price Adjustment Act of 1938. In each case the rate applies to the normal yield of the farm acreage allotment established for the crop under the 1939 Agricultural Conservation Program of the AAA, provided the allotment is not overplanted.

For example, on a farm with a cotton allotment of 20 acres and a normal yield of 200 pounds of lint cotton per acre, the price adjustment payment would apply to 20 by 200 pounds, or 4,000 pounds. At the rate of 1.6 cents per pound, this would give the farm a cotton price adjustment payment of $64. The price adjustment payments on wheat and rice are computed in the same way.

The AAA official pointed out that the price adjustment payments, which are also known as "parity" or "subsidy" payments, are in addition to and separate from the regular conservation payments under the Agricultural Conservation program. The regular conservation payment on cotton will be

computed at the rate of 2 cents per pound on the normal yield of the cotton acreage allotment of a farm, provided the allotment is not knowingly overplanted. If the allotment is knowingly overplanted, no conservation payments of any kind will be made on that farm. The conservation payments plus price adjustment payments will give total payments to cooperators on the normal yields of their 1939 allotments, as follows: Cotton, 3.6 cents per pound; wheat, 28 cents per bushel; and rice, 22 cents per hundredweight.

The Price Adjustment Act of 1938 allocates $212,000,000 for payments to producers of cotton, wheat, rice, corn (in the commercial corn producing area),and tobacco, to give them a return nearer to parity than they have been receiving on those crops. The act provides that the price adjustment payments are to be made on the five designated crops only if the average farm price is less than 75 percent of parity for that part of the marketing year ending January 31, 1939. Since the average farm price of each kind of tobacco was above 75 percent of parity for that period, no price adjustment payments will be made on that crop this year.

It is estimated that the $212,000,000 appropriation will be distributed among the other four crops, in accordance with provisions of the act, as follows:

Cotton, $84,578,000; wheat, $64,113,000; corn, $61,613,000; and rice, $1,696,000.

# # # #

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United States Department of Agriculture

IN N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla., Ala.,
Miss., Tenn., La., Ark.

NO. 50-9

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POTASH REDUCES WILT
DAMAGE TO COTTON

Investigations show potash fertilizers reduce the degree of cotton wilt infection on "sick" soils of _____ farms, says _____, extension pathologist of the _____ College of Agriculture. Regardless of how many acres of cotton a farmer plants it is good business to produce the crop as efficiently as possible he adds.

Wilt is caused by fungi that remain in the soils and attack the plant through the roots, clogging the vascular system so that many of the plants wilt and die. Plants less seriously affected are stunted, and bolls generally open prematurely. Rotation of crops does not check wilt as it does many fungus diseases. Most severe "sickness" generally occurs on loose, sandy soils that are more or less acid.

Dr. H. D. Barker, of the Federal Bureau of Plant Industry, reports to Mr. _____ that two years of experiments show that where additional potash was added to cure rust or "potash hunger," the treatment also reduces wilt infection. On the other hand, where soils were low in phosphorus and additional phosphates were added the wilt became more serious.

This indicates, Doctor Barker believes, that on seriously "wilt-sick" land which also may be deficient in phosphorus, instead of a 6-8-4 fertilizer better results would be obtained with 6-4-8 fertilizer. This cuts the phosphate content in half and doubles the potash.

On sandy soils where fertilizers leach out rapidly and a nitrogen side-dressing is the rule, still better wilt control is possible by using 2-4-4 before planting and using a side-dressing of 4-0-4, thus using half the potash as a side-dressing.

231-39 (Feb. 24, 1939.) # # # #

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IN Southern Region
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NO. 51-9

ABSENTEE OWNERS
MAY PLACE FARMS
UNDER A.A.A. PLAN

Farms owned by banks, merchants, trustees of estates, and others who do not actually live on the land may receive assistance under the Federal Farm Program that will be of benefit to both the land and the tenants for carrying out the soil-building practices, according to _____ _____, State administrative officer of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Each farm has a maximum amount of financial assistance available under the program to help the owners and tenants carry out soil-building practices he said. That amount is based on the farm's acreage and the way it is used. The money is, in effect, set aside by the Government for that farm. If the farmer and his tenants carry out approved practices, the money goes to them to help pay the costs of the practices. Terracing, liming, seeding legumes, strip-cropping, green manure crops turned under, establishing permanent pastures, and planting forest trees are some of these practices.

"The program provides that assistance for soil-building practices is to be divided according to the contribution made by each person interested in the farm toward carrying out the practices," Mr._____ said. "If the tenant carries out all the practices he gets all the assistance; or if the owner carries out all the practices he gets all the assistance. This is an incentive to tenants to take more interest in

soil-building activities. In the case of an owner not on the land, it is an opportunity for him to get assistance for practices even if the tenant is not able to join him in carrying out the work."

The A.A.A. official estimated that assistancetotaling approximately $_____ was available for soil-building practices on farms in _____ in 1938, and that of this sum about $_____ was
(State)
not used. If all the available assistance had been used, it would have helped farmers of _____ terrace land subject to erosion, seed
(State)
legumes, establish badly needed pastures, and to carry out many other soil-improvement practices.

# # # #

232-39 (Feb. 24, 1939.)

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United States Department of Agriculture

IN Ala., Ga., Fla., La., Miss., Ark. NO. 52-9.
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MAR 13 1939
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

ARMY OF VOLUNTEERS
JOINS WAR AGAINST
WHITE FRINGED BEETLE

Widespread public concern over the ravages of the white-fringed beetle has caused more than 150,000 people from the infested areas of Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Georgia to give their services in making an intensive survey to determine how far the beetle infestation has spread.

The white-fringed beetle is a stout, heavy insect with a snout shorter and broader than that of the boll weevil. It is gray, with a white stripe or fringe along each side. All of them are females, and a single beetle can start a new infestation, according to _____, extension entomologist. This pest has a liking for a great variety of crops, including cotton, peanuts, and practically all kinds of truck crops. It spread considerably before 1936, when its presence in this country was first reported.

Alarmed over the prospect that the beetle might invade a still greater area, farmers, Boy and Girl Scout troops, Future Farmers of America, county agents, and other individuals and organizations enlisted under the leadership of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine to scout areas suspected of infestation.

A report to _____ from B. M. Gaddis, in charge of domestic plant quarantines in the Department of Agriculture, reveals that scouting during the summer and fall of 1938 was done along highway and railway rights of way, in seaport towns, and in other centers in the Southeastern States

to which shipments of host products had been consigned from infested areas.

Thousands of specimens of a wide range of insect pests were collected by the volunteer scouts and submitted for identification to the Gulfport, Miss., office of the Bureau. Two first-infestation records were reported by volunteer scouts, one near Monroeville, Alabama; the other was a spot infestation in Jeff Davis Parish in Louisiana. Specimens submitted by the scouts also showed that several previously infested areas had become enlarged.

While in 1937 infestations were known to exist in three counties in Florida, two in Alabama, three in Mississippi, and in one parish in Louisiana, the result of last season's scouting program showed that infestations occurred in four additional counties in Alabama, five in Mississippi, and in six additional parishes in Louisiana. There was also a slight extension of the infested area in Pensacola, Fla., which now includes a few blocks of industrial areas.

A study of the life history and habits of the white-fringed beetle has developed vulnerable points of attack, which have been incorporated in the control program. The fact that beetle populations were reduced from 221 to 5 per square yard on 1,500 acres of infested farm property in one season lends encouragement to the belief that the pest may be controlled or even eradicated.

# # # #

243-39 (Feb. 24, 1939.)

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United States Department of Agriculture

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IN North Central Region
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No. 53-9

160-ACRE FARM USED AS AN EXAMPLE FOR CALCULATING PAYMENT

In response to requests from _____ County farmers,
(County)
_____, chairman of the _____ County agricultural con-
(Chairman)
servation committee, has furnished the _____ with detailed
(Newspaper)
information on the methods used in calculating maximum payments under the 1939 Farm Program on a typical 160-acre _____ County farm.
(County)

_____ warned farmers that while the methods used in this example were the same as those used on their farms, payments will not necessarily be the same on farms of the same size because they depend upon the kind of crops grown, size of the different allotments, productivity, etc.

The acreage in the farm example which _____ furnished was divided up as follows:

SOIL-DEPLETING CROPS

40-acre corn allotment with 30-bushel normal yield
15-acre wheat allotment with 15-bushel normal yield
20-acre general allotment with a productivity index of 110 percent
75 acres in total soil-depleting allotment

NON SOIL-DEPLETING CROPS

15 acres of sweetclover or sudan grass pasture
15 acres of alfalfa or red clover, etc.
20 acres of soybeans used for hay
50 acres of nondepleting crops

NONCROPLAND

5 acres in farmstead
30 acres of open pasture land (bluegrass)
35 acres of noncropland

There are two distinct payments being made on corn and wheat this year -- the price adjustment or "parity" payments, and the regular agircultural conservation payments. Both of these payments are made on the normal yield of the acreage allotment and the corn payments may be earned only in the commercial corn area.

The price adjustment payment on corn is 6 cents per bushel, which with the agricultural conservation payment of 9 cents makes the total corn payment 15 cents per bushel. The price adjustment payment on wheat is 11 cents per bushel, and the conservation payment is 17 cents per bushel, making the total wheat payment equal to 28 cents per bushel.

Consequently in arriving at the corn payment, the allotment (40 acres) is multiplied by the normal yield (30 bushels per acre) by the payments of 15 cents per bushel making the total corn payment $180.

With wheat the same procedure is followed: 15 acres is multiplied by 15 bushels per acre and that sum multiplied by 28 cents per bushel which brings a total wheat payment of $63.

On the 20-acre general allotment (which may be planted to such crops as oats, barley, etc.) the payment is $1.10 per acre, adjusted for the productivity of the farm. On this particular farm the productivity index is 110 percent -- or 10 percent above average. Consequently the $1.10 payment will be increased by 10 percent making the payment on this farm equal to $1.21 cents per acre ($1.10 x 110 percent equals $1.21). That figure is multiplied by 20 acres, making a total payment on the general allotment of $24.20.

The other payments available on this farm may be earned by carrying out certain soil-building practices, such as liming or seeding legumes.

The amount that may be earned by this method is based upon the number of acres of nondepleting crops and noncropland and determined in the following manner:

Each acre of nondepleting crops is worth 50 cents. Since there are 50 acres of nondepleting crops on this farm this sum will amount to $25.

The payment on the open pasture land is based partly upon its grazing capacity; consequently there will be some variation. On this particular farm it is assumed that the payment will be 20 cents per acre. On 30 acres this will amount to $6. Adding that to the $25 gives a total of $31 that may be earned by carrying out soil-building practices. All committeemen have a list of the approved practices for _____ County.

Adding this $31 to the corn, wheat, and general payments gives a total of $298.20 which may be earned by full participation of this farm in the AAA Farm Program in 1939. Some farmers not finding it most desirable to participate completely will earn partial payments for partial performance.

In addition, Mr. _____ pointed out that farmers who plant within their allotments will be eligible to receive wheat and corn loans next fall. The average loans on the 1938 crops were approximately 57 cents per bushel for corn and 60 cents per bushel for wheat.

# # # #

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United States Department of Agriculture
In Ky., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Md.,
Ohio, Pa., Wis., Conn.
No. 54-9

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MAR 20 1939
AGRICULTURE
DEPARTMENT

BORDEAUX CONTROLS WILDFIRE DISEASE IN TOBACCO PLANT BEDS

Spraying tobacco plants with bordeaux mixture has given good results in controlling wildfire, one of the most destructive tobacco diseases that _____ farmers have to fight. This disease is especially destructive where the plants are topped low and given liberal amounts of nitrogen. Even though completely satisfactory methods of control are not available, _____, extension pathologist of the _____ College of Agriculture, says the damage caused by the disease will often be reduced by a rigid spray program.

He points to the work of Dr. E. E. Clayton of the Federal Bureau of Plant Industry who, in cooperation with the Maryland Experiment Station, found consistently good results with bordeaux sprays in seven years of tests. Three to four early applications of bordeaux applied to the plant beds nearly eliminates wildfire from the plant bed and frequently reduces the infection of field crops.

It is essential that the first spray be applied as soon as the plants are up, says Mr. _____. Not only the plants, but the cloth cover, the bed frames, and the soil in the bed must be covered by the first spray. The other applications are made at weekly intervals.

Where tobacco growers are troubled with both wildfire and blue mold, the early bordeaux sprays followed by copper oxide-oil sprays have given good plant bed control.

Entomologists also have found that bordeaux sprays tend to repel tobacco flea beetles which may be troublesome at the same time.

253-39 (3-2-39) # # #

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United States Department of Agriculture

In Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho,
Nev., Mont., New Mex., Oreg.,
Wash., and Wyo.

No. 55-9

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MAR 20 1939

BOOK OF HOUSE PLANS
AVAILABLE FOR FARMERS

Farmers who plan to build and who would like to look over a variety of plans for houses, barns, or other farm buildings, can do so by getting in touch with their county agent _____ or the State extension service.

_____ of the _____ calls particular attention
(Title) (Institution)
to a new plan book prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the State college (or college of agriculture) at _____. This book has a
(Place)
collection of plans for farm buildings, and other farm equipment adapted to the State of _____.

A copy of this plan book may be seen in the office of most county agents, or the complete book may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. for 60 cents. The farmer selects the plan or plans that please him and orders working drawings for use of carpenters through the county agricultural extension agent, or from the extension agricultural engineer at _____. There is a small
(State college or university)
charge for the drawings, says County Agent _____.

The book, Plans of Farm Buildings for Western States, (U. S. Department of Agriculture M. P. 319), has plans for farmhouses; barns of all kinds; cattle, sheep, hog, and poultry shelters, houses and equipment; granaries and storages, and equipment and supplies buildings. It also has building plans for smokehouses, milk houses, cabins, roadside stands, refrigerators, water systems, and haying machinery.

# # #

258-39 (3-2-39)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

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MAR 20 1939

In Southern States.
RELEASE: Immediate.

No. 56-9.

COTTON GROUPS ADVISED
TO PLAN NOW FOR FREE
CLASSING-NEWS SERVICE

Cotton improvement groups which plan to use the free classing and market news services of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for their 1939 crops are advised by _____ of the _____ State Extension Service to lay plans for filing their applications at as early a date as may be possible.

Improvement groups may file requests for the free classing and supplementary market news service as soon as their members have completed planting but not later than September 1. Should it appear that funds available for the coming year may be inadequate for supplying the services to all groups requesting them, applications will be considered, it was pointed out, in the order in which they are received. Allowance will be made, of course, for planting dates in each section of the Cotton Belt.

"By holding their applications until cotton has been planted," Mr. _____ said, "the improvement groups can give accurate information as to the acreage they will have planted to inproved seed." By having all applications filed before September 1, Government classing offices can make rather definite plans to accommodate the expected volume of samples to be classed. Groups whose applications were approved in 1938, it was stated, may apply for renewal of applications any time after their cotton has been planted, between the dates specified.

Last season funds for the services were not available until after ginning was under way in the extreme southern part of the Cotton Belt.

(More)

More than 300 improvement groups were approved, however, to receive the free services. These groups represented more than 18,500 growers who had 460,000 acres planted to their adopted varieties. State and Federal agencies estimate that as many as 900 improvement groups may apply for the services this year.

_____ pointed out that at the beginning of the 1938 season the Commodity Credit Corporation required that samples for cotton to be placed in the loan be drawn at approved warehouses and sent to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics by the warehouse operator. For this reason many growers did not avail themselves of the free classing service until requirements were later modified so that the classification given to organized groups could be used for loan pusposes.

Organized improvement groups wishing to apply for the free classing and market news services for the 1939-40 season can obtain forms for requesting the services by writing to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, P.O. Box 4027, Atlanta, Ga.; 1111 Falls Building. Memphis, Tenn.; P. O. Box 1366, Dallas, Tex.; P. O. Box 1140, Austin, Tex.; and, 509 U. S. Courthouse Building, El Paso, Tex.

(EDITOR: You may wish to include only address of one or two offices nearest your growers.)

# # #

259-39 (March 6, 1939)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Maine, N.H., Vt., Mass., R.I., Conn., N.Y., Pa., Md., Va., W.Va., Ohio, Ind., Mich., Ill., Wis., Iowa, Minn., Nebr., N.Dak., S.Dak., Mont., Wyo., Colo., Utah, Idaho, Wash., Oreg.

No. 57-9

LIBRARY MAR 20 1939

_____ WARNS FARMERS
BEWARE "HYBRID" OATS

Farmers who buy so-called "hybrid" seed oats on claims of increased yields comparable with hybrid corn are in for a disappointment, says _____ _____, extension agronomist of the _____ College of Agriculture.

The oat plant, Mr. _____ points out, is self-fertilized and soon becomes fixed in type. The original hybrid vigor characteristic of hybrid corn is most evident in the first generation and has no practical value in oat production. Consequently, the term "hybrid oats" is misleading and is used principally as "bait" to influence farmers to buy seed.

From the U. S. Department of Agriculture come reports of marked activity this season in offering high-quality, plump, uniform, imported seed oats, often weighing 38 to 40 pounds to the bushel, under the name of "hybrid oats." This practice is doubly misleading because foreign varieties usually are unadapted to this country and yield poorly.

"Growers should not be misled into buying seed of varieties imported from foreign countries or of unknown origin," Mr. _____ declares. "Regardless of claims to superiority the paying of extravagent prices for such highly publicized seed is seldom if ever warranted.

"Home-grown seed of adapted varieties generally yields as well or better than any other. Losses may be serious from planting unadapted seed from another area, and especially from a foreign country, even though they are apparently heavier and of better quality. Farmers may check with their county agents on reliable adapted varieties."

# # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

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MAR 20 1939

In N.C., S.C., Ga., Fla., Ala., Miss., Tenn., La., Ark., Okla., Tex., N.Mex., Ariz., Colo.

No. 58-9

MERCURY DUST TREATMENT OF SEED PREVENTS DAMPING-OFF OF COTTON

Regardless of cotton prices, farmers who produce crops most efficiently fare best.

One way to keep production costs down is to control several soil and seed-borne diseases causing damping-off or sore-shin of young cotton plants. This condition can be prevented largely by treating seed with organic mercury dust at a cost for materials of about 20 cents an acre, says _____, extension plant pathologist of the _____ College of Agriculture.

Generally good results with mercury-dust treatment have been obtained at seven State experiment stations, reports Dr. R. J. Haskell, pathologist of the Federal Extension Service. All report better stands and increased survival of seedlings.

Farmers planting relatively costly seed of improved strains can make the seed go further by planting a minimum amount of treated seed per acre and feel reasonably assured of a good stand. Otherwise seed-borne and soil-borne diseases may cause poor stands even though the seed is good. Farmers forced to plant seed from doubtful sources are getting even more insurance of a good stand by treating, Mr. _____ points out.

Three ounces of 2 percent ethyl mercuric chloride, sold under the trade name of "2 percent Ceresan," will treat 1 bushel of cottonseed. Recent experiments have shown that 1-1/2 ounces of 5 percent ethyl mercury phosphate

(more)

(new improved Ceresan) may also be used. The seed may be treated several weeks in advance of planting, although dusted seed should be kept in a dry place and out of reach of livestock, as the mercury dust is a deadly poison.

Using a variable depth planter is another means of getting a good cotton stand, says Mr. _____. This machine places seeds at different soil depths in a firm seedbed, eliminating the "trench" method which, because of hard crusts forming, often resulted in poor stands and a certain amount of replanting. Planted in a firm bed, the seed have a firm bottom against which they can "stand and push" the crust upward. Too, seed planted shallow come up sooner and keep the crust broken for seed that is more firmly rooted.

# # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

MAR 20 1939

In Northeast Region.
RELEASE: Immediate

No. 59-9

MATERIALS FOR SOIL
BUILDING AVAILABLE
IN '39 AAA PROGRAM

Lime and triple-strength superphosphate are being offeredto farmers in specified areas of the Northeast Region who prefer to have these soil-building materials furnished instead of conservation payments according to Charles D. Lewis, Assistant Director, Northeast Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration. He said the two materials are being furnished in New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Maine (except Aroostook County), Massachusetts (except Worcester County), and Rhode Island (except Newport County).

In Pennsylvania, the State Agricultural Conservation Committee has recommended that lime and superphosphate be furnished during this summer and fall for pasture improvement only where it has been recommended by the county committee.

Any farmer who chooses to do so may still purchase these materials himself and be reimbursed for their use in accordance with the provisions of the program.

Many farmers have wanted to take part in the soil-building program but have been unable to finance the purchase of these materials.

Any county committee may recommend to its State Committee that lime and superphosphate be furnished. In counties where it is approved, farmers who desire to receive the materials will file their request with the community committeemen. Material may be furnished to farmers subject to two conditions: (1) That the cost does not exceed the maximum soil-building payment

(more)

for the farm; and (2) that they will be used in accordance with approved soil-building practices.

Each farmer receiving materials will pay to the county committee his share of the administrative cost of providing them plus any amount by which his conservation payment for use of the materials fails to cover the cost of the materials. The remaining cost is deducted from the conservation payment.

The purposes of supplying lime and superphosphate in place of cash payments are to encourage new uses, and to make it possible for farmers who are not in financial position to buy the materials to obtain and use them for soil-building purposes.

State estimates of the tonnage of lime that will be furnished during the first 3 months of 1939 and the tonnage of superphosphate that will be furnished during the whole year 1939, follow:

	Lime	Superphosphate
Maine	31,400	4,000
	4,250 (waste lime)	
Rhode Island	1,300	350
Vermont	35,625	7,500
New Hampshire	14,600	3,000
Connecticut	3,075	3,000
Massachusetts		3,000

# # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

MAR 20 1939

In Iowa, Nebr., Kans., Okla., Tex., La., Ark., Mo., Ill., Ind., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Del., Md., Va., W.Va., Ky., Tenn., N. C., S. C., Ga., Ala., Miss., Fla.

No. 60-9

EARLY PLANTING, PROPER SPACING BOOST YIELDS OF SWEETPOTATOES

Research with sweetpotatoes shows that the time of setting plants in the field and spacing plants in the row are two factors that have an important bearing on the quality and size of the crop. On the other hand, whether plants are first, second, or third pullings has little effect on yields, as long as they are of equal size and are planted at the same time, according to _____, extension horticulturist of the _____ College of Agriculture.

In tests with three varieties--Nancy Hall, Porto Rico, and Big Stem Jersey--the U. S. Department of Agriculture found that early-set sweetpotatoes, about __(date)__ in __(State)__, produce the best yields. Each successive 2-week delay in planting resulted in a lower yield of roughly 30 bushels per acre of No. 1 grade and 50 bushels total yield. Late planting cut the yield of No. 1 grade potatoes to one-third that of the early planting. When the plants were spaced 6, 9, 12, and 15 inches apart in rows 4 feet apart, the total yields and No. 1 yields differed little, but the number of Jumbo size increased with the thinner plantings and the amount of No. 2's decreased. Because it is less expensive and requires less labor to set the plants at the wider spacings, the spacings of 12 to 15 inches are considered best.

Reports of poor yields from second and third pullings probably are the result of late planting. Studies of first, second, and third pullings by the U. S. Department of Agriculture showed about equal producing power when all are planted under uniform conditions and at the same time. No differences in productivity were noted between plots set with slips 9 to 10 inches long and those 6 to 7 inches long, provided all were vigorous and sturdy stock.

# # #

284-39 (3-11-39)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

United States Department of Agriculture

APR 5 193

CONFIDENTIAL
Exclusive to
Extension Editors in
Minn., No. Dak., So. Dak.,
Mont. Wyo.

WEEKLY NEWS SERIES NO. 61-3

MUST HOLD FOR TELEGRAPHIC RELEASE -- Probably for Monday Morning, March 13.
According to telegram sent you March 10

1938 WHEAT LOAN RENEWAL
OFFERED IN SPRING WHEAT AREA

A wheat loan resealing program, offering producers in the principal spring wheat areas an opportunity to extend their present loans on farm-stored wheat for 10 months, was announced today by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the Commodity Credit Corporation.

The present loans on this farm-stored wheat will become due on May 31, 1939, and farmers in the Spring Wheat Area having such wheat still in good condition may extend the loan to March 31, 1940. Application for renewal may be made at once. Farm-stored wheat is eligible for re-sealing in Eastern Montana, North Dakota, Western Minnesota, and Western South Dakota, and Northern Wyoming, the area in which most of the farm-stored wheat under loan is found.

Three other alternatives are open to farmers having farm-stored wheat as well as those who have loans on grain stored in commercial warehouses. They may: (1) pay off the loan, (2) buy their wheat back at the market price under a plan developed last fall to give producers of high quality wheat an opportunity to realize on protein premiums, or (3) turn the wheat over to the Commodity Credit Corporation instead of payment.

Loans on commercially-stored wheat will become due from April to July, as these loans mature 7 months from the date of the loan and most of the loans were made between September and December.

Under present plans, wheat coming into the possession of the Commodity Credit Corporation will be held as close to the point of production as is possible without congesting local marketing facilities. When sold, sale will be made through regular channels of trade and in a way that will have the least possible effect on the market.

"The resealing program, by enabling farmers to hold wheat from last year's crop over until next season, carries out in part the objectives of the Ever-Normal Granary for wheat," R. M. Evans, AAA Administrator, said.

"Under the Ever-Normal Granary, it is particularly desirable that supplies be accumulated of those market classes of wheat which are produced in regions of uncertain rainfall. Furthermore, the wheat should be held as near to the point of production as possible without congesting local facilities needed for handling the new crop."

Farmers renewing their loans will receive 5 cents a bushel storage fee in the event the wheat is turned over to the Commodity Credit Corporation at the maturity of the note. This fee is similar to the 7 cents which will be credited to the borrower's account for storing the wheat through the initial loan period.

Because of the necessity for consolidating the holdings of commercially stored wheat to avoid congestion and make way for the new crop, the resealing program covers only wheat now in farm storage.

About 87 million bushels of wheat is under loan in the current program. Of this about 33.9 million bushels are stored in the Pacific Northwest States of Utah, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon; about 30.6 million bushels are stored

in the States of Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota; about 20.9 million bushels are in the Hard Red Winter Wheat Region; and about 2.2 million bushles are in the Corn Belt and the East.

The program applies to all counties in North Dakota, and the following counties in the following states:

Minnesota; Counties of, Kittson, Marshall, Polk, Norman, Clay, Wilkin, and Traverse.

Montana; Counties of, Big Horn, Blaine, Broadwater, Carbon, Carter, Cascade, Chouteau, Custer, Daniels, Dawson, Fallon, Fergus, Flathead, Gallatin, Garfield, Glacier, Golden Valley, Hill, Jefferson, Judith Basin, Lake, Lewis, and Clark, Liberty, McCone, Madison, Meagher, Musselshell, Park, Petroleum, Phillips, Pondera, Powder River, Prairie, Richland, Roosevelt, Rosebud, Sheridan, Stillwater, Sweet Grass, Teton, Toole, Treasure, Valley, Wheatland, Wibaux, and Yellowstone.

South Dakota; Counties of, Armstrong, Aurora, Beadle, Bennett, Brown, Brule, Buffalo, Butte, Campbell, Clark, Codington, Corson, Custer, Day, Dewey, Edmunds, Fall River, Faulk, Grant, Gregory, Haakon, Hand, Harding, Hughes, Hyde, Jackson, Jerauld, Jones, Lawrence, Lyman, McPherson, Marshall, Meade, Mellette, Pennington, Perkins, Potter, Roberts, Shannon, Spink, Stanley, Sully, Todd, Tripp, Walworth, Washabaugh, Washington, and Ziebach.

Wyoming; Counties of, Big Horn, Campbell, Converse, Crook, Hot Springs, Johnson, Natrona, Niobrara, Park, Sheridan, Washakie, and Weston.

#182

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

United States Department of Agriculture

RELEASE - IMPORTANT

WEEKLY NEWS SERIES NO. 82-9

This story is expected to be released in Washington March 13 or 14, but MUST NOT be released in your State until approved by your State A.A.A. office.

DISTRIBUTION - WHEAT STATES
NOTE TO EXTENSION EDITORS:

The following suggested release is for use in connection with current plans of the Commodity Credit Corporation and the AAA to handle wheat loans which will come due within the next two months. This should be checked carefully with your State AAA office. For your information, the current program will be worked out in more detail at a meeting in Denver March 15, 16 and 17 which will be attended by representatives of States in the Western Region, and by representatives of the Commodity Credit Corporation and the North Central Region. Your AAA office can give you information on this.

Editors in the Pacific Northwest may wish to include with this release a summary of the surplus wheat buying operations in the Pacific Northwest.

For Editors in Minnesota, South Dakota, Montana, and Wyoming: This suggested release supplements material sent March 10 and is for areas in these States not included in March 10 release.

WHEAT LOAN PLANS
ALLOW FARMERS TO
SETTLE FOR '38 CROP

Two plans which are open to _____ farmers in settling their
(State)
wheat loans are announced by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Borrowers may make settlement any time after April 15 by carrying out one of these two options:

(1) Delivery to Commodity Credit Corporation of their farm stored wheat under loan and obtaining payment of 7 cents a bushel allowable for storage. If the wheat is in commercial storage the producer may turn it over to the Commodity Credit Corporation without further charge.

(2) Making a cash payment of the approximate market value of ordinary wheat of the grade and subclass borrowed on, with allowance being made in the borrower's favor for commercial storage charges, or, in case of farm stored wheat, with allowance to the borrower of the 7 cents per bushel for storing the wheat on the farm. This plan has been adopted to enable producers to get the benefit of any protein premium that wheat may bring.

Loans on farm-stored wheat become due on May 31, 1939, and the loans on commercially-stored wheat will become due from April through July, as these loans mature 7 months from the date of the loan and most of the loans were made between September and December.

Under present plans, wheat coming into possession of the Commodity Credit Corporation will be held as close to the point of production as is possible without congesting local marketing facilities. When sold, sale will be made through regular channels of trade and in a way that will have the least possible effect on the market.

The necessity for consolidating the holdings of wheat to avoid congestion and make way for the new crop has prompted the preparation now of procedure to be followed when the loans mature.

About 87 million bushels of wheat has been under loan in the current program. Of this about 33.9 million bushels were in the Pacific Northwest States of Utah, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon; about 30.6 million bushels in the States of Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota; about 20.3 million bushels in the Hard Red Winter Wheat Region; and about 2.2 million bushels in the Corn Belt and the East.

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#188

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

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MAR 2 7 1939

IN East Central Region
RELEASE: Immediate

No. 63-9

FIFTY PERCENT MORE
EAST CENTRAL FARMS
IN 1938 FARM PROGRAM

Participation by farmers in the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program in the East Central Region was approximately 50 percent greater than in 1937, and 60 percent greater than in 1936, according to W. G. Finn, Director, East Central Division of the A.A.A. The East Central Region includes the States of Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Available figures indicate that approximately 625,000 farms took part in the 1938 Program as compared with 413,000 in 1937, and 385,000 in 1936. More than four-fifths of all cropland in the region, about 34,000,000 acres, was under the 1938 program. The use of limestone and phosphate in carrying out soil-building practices under the program has greatly increased. In 1938 about 2,500,000 tons of limestone was used, which is two and one-half times the largest amount used in any year prior to the Agricultural Conservation Program. The 230,200 tons of phosphate (16 percent equivalent) used on conserving crops and pasture in 1938 was almost five times the amount used in 1936.

Of the total payments earned in the region, soil-building practices accounted for about 20 percent in 1936, 30 percent in 1937, and 45 percent in 1938.

300-39

(more)

"The increase in soil-building practices points the way toward long-time improvements in the system of farming built upon better rotations and less exhaustive methods of production," Mr. Finn said. "Shifts from soil-depleting to soil-conserving crops serve not only to check the wasteful use of soil resources, but tend to bring about a better balance between our output of agricultural products and the domestic and foreign demand for these products."

# # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

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MAR 27 1939
NATIONAL ECONOMICS
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

IN All States
RELEASE: Immediate

NO. 64-9

YOUTH FROM MANY NATIONS TO TAKE PART IN PROGRAM AT WORLD'S POULTRY CONGRESS

Youth organizations from all parts of the globe will be represented at the Seventh Annual World's Poultry Congress and Exposition in Cleveland from July 28 to August 7. A Hall of Youth will be occupied solely by young people interested in the poultry industry, according to _____.

These organizations have been invited to display or exhibit the application of their national agricultural problems for youth as they apply to the poultry industry. Twenty thousand square feet of floor space will be available in the Hall of Youth for activities and entertainment of the youngsters, _____ indicated.

The United States will be represented by five organizations. They are the College Poultry Science Clubs, Future Farmers of America, 4-H Clubs, Boy Scouts of America, and New Farmers of America. Officials expect more than 1,000 participants from at least 40 States. Many boys and girls, other than those participating, will be visitors at the Congress and will be provided for at the youth camp.

Each of the national organizations has been invited to develop an exhibit. The exhibits will be made by national organizations and not on a State basis.

Youth of foreign nations have been invited to be represented in each youth event, and foreign teams may present demonstrations in their

own language, according to word received from Prof. R. B. Thompson of the Oklahoma A. and M. College, who is Chairman of the youth program for the Congress.

The youth program has been developed in five operation sections--demonstrations and demonstration contests, judging contests, exhibits, entertainment, and youth camp. There will be no live bird show or display exclusively for the youth program.

Youngsters attending the Congress will have headquarters at the Cuyahoga County Fair Grounds at the edge of the city of Cleveland. The boys will be quartered in buildings on the fairgrounds, with cots and bedding furnished. The girls will stay in college dormitories a few blocks from the grounds.

# # #

299-39 (Mar. 16, 1939.)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

IN Oregon, New Mexico, Texas and Utah

No. 65-9

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BLACK GRAMA GRASS
IS KEY TO PROFITS
ON_____RANGE

Proper care of black grama ranges will pay good profits says _____ _____, extension agronomist of the _____ College of Agriculture.

_____ quotes a recent publication of the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, which shows that ranch outfits giving attention to the proper use and increase of black grama on the ranges are getting higher returns on their investment because of better calf crops and heavier calves, lower losses from starvation, and less purchase of supplemental feed.

Good black grama range will support about 18 to 20 cows to the section the year through, but deteriorated range will support only four or five head to a section.

With black grama, as with other grasses, it is important to stock the range conservatively, _____ adds. Even in years when forage production drops as low as 75 percent of average, black grama should not be overgrazed. The excess of feed in good years will help to tide over the herd in years when forage production is down.

A run-down range has accelerated wind and water erosion, finger gullies, pebble pavement, and tufts of grama growing on pedestals of soil. Other indications include the growth of more plants of low grazing value such as three-awns, burro grass, some dropseeds, fluffgrass, and snakeweed. Over-

use of black grama is revealed in the almost complete absence of flower stalks, uniform cropping closer than 2 inches above ground, lack of spreading by runners, and grazing of more than half of the total herbage.

Black grama plants are overgrazed when the color of the soil rather than that of the vegetation becomes dominant in the tuft, when the range has a sand-papered appearance, and when surface rocks, cow chips, and other litter protrude noticeably above the grazed level of the plants.

The grazing of black grama in summer should be deferred until after it has made its summer growth whenever other areas are available for grazing. Summer grazing should be eliminated particularly from important watersheds and run-down ranges where black grama once predominated. Proper salting will help to distribute the cattle over the range when the area is in use.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Exclusive to
Extension Editors

United States Department of Agriculture

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: East Central Region

No. 66-9

VIRGINIA FARMS
UNDER AAA PLAN
DOUBLED SINCE '36

The number of farmers participating in the AAA Program in Virginia in 1938 was practically double the number who took part in 1936, said R. M. Evans, AAA Administrator, in a recent address before the Virginia Farm Bureau Federation at Staunton.

"In 1936, there were 45,000 farms taking part in the program and in 1938, there were 85,000 farms cooperating. We look for the number of farms taking part in the 1939 program to be as high or greater than the number cooperating in 1938," stated Mr. Evans.

"Not only has participation increased but it has reached a point where approximately three-fourths of all cropland in Virginia is under the program. The cropland under the program in 1936 in the State was 2,900,000 acres, in 1937, it was 3,200,000 acres, and in 1938 it had increased to approximately 4,450,000 acres. Seedings of legumes and perennial grasses under the Agricultural Conservation Program have increased more than 50 percent since 1936 to a total of approximately 855,000 acres in 1938, and the growing of green manure and cover crops has increased almost 150 percent, reaching a total of 270,000 acres in 1938.

"The use of limestone and phosphate in connection with the program has greatly increased. The limestone used in Virginia in 1938 was approximately one-half million tons, which is four times the amount which was

used in the peak years prior to the beginning of the program. The 28,000 tons of phosphate used in conserving crops and pasture in the State in 1938 showed an increase of approximately 60 percent over the amount used under the 1936 program.

"The estimated total payment in Virginia under the 1938 program was $5,250,000 as compared with $3,325,000 in 1937, and $3,290,000 in 1936. The significant thing about these AAA payments is not the amount they add to farmers' income, although that is important. The true significance of these payments is found in the fact that a larger and larger proportion of them is being used for soil-building practices. The real value of these practices cannot be expressed in dollars and cents for a given year. Their effect is cumulative. These practices represent added earning power for the land, cheaper production costs for years to come, and more stable agriculture.

"In 1936, Virginia farmers earned 30 percent of the total payments under the program for carrying out soil-building practices. In 1937, the proportion increased to 45 percent, and in 1938 approximately 60 percent of the total payments earned were for soil-building practices," Mr. Evans said.

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EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Ky., La., N.C., Okla., Miss., S.C., Tenn., Tex., Va.

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MAR 27 1939
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

No. 67-9

PICKLING MAY EXPAND MARKET FOR CUCUMBERS

Cucumbers promise to gain importance as a cash crop that can be harvested and sold in the slack season in early summer, says _____ extension horticulturist at _____.

Recent research has shown that by slight modifications of method to suit southern conditions, it is possible and practical to pack high quality fermented pickles in the South where cucumber growing has been confined largely to home gardens and to truck crops for the fresh vegetable market. Most fermented pickles have been packed in the northern lake districts.

Mr. _____ points out that southern growers have an advantage, as southern vines on account of the longer growing season are likely to produce more cucumbers to the acre. The hindrance to pickling in the South has been the result of failure to modify fermentation methods as required by the warmer climate.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture cooperating with the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station has worked out satisfactory pickling formulas for use by commercial packers. The new methods avoid most of the troubles with spoilage and softening of the pickles, says _____.

Cucumber growing is not likely to become a highly important cash crop in _____, he says, but it has definite possibilities as a side line for cotton farmers and as a supplementary crop for truck growers.

(more)

Before a farmer plants, he should be sure of a market. Expansion of cucumber growing will have to depend on packers who adopt the new methods.

In North Carolina, _____ reports, growers have found that cucumbers for pickles can be grown with slightly less fertilizer than for the fresh vegetable crop. Harvesting lasts for a month or more in late June and early July with picking of the crop every other day. Yields of 100 bushels to the acre are not uncommon.

# # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

NOTE RELEASE: Not to be released before April 8

DISTRIBUTION: Northeast Region

No. 68-9

LIBRARY MAR 27 1939

_____ CALLED TO AAA MEETING IN WASHINGTON

_____, State Agricultural Adjustment Administration Executive Officer of _____, will attend a meeting in Washington, D. C., Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday (April 10, 11, and 12) of Executive Officers from the nine States of the Northeast Region to plan the administrative work for this summer and fall in connection with the 1939 Agricultural Conservation Program.

(Name) (State)

The conference was called by A. W. Manchester, Director of the Northeast Division, A. A. A. , who will preside. He announced that procedure would be determined for checking compliance and making payments under the 1939 program.

Note to Extension Editor: Insert any available local material on status of program in State.

The methods to be followed in consulting farmers and committeemen for suggestions in regard to the 1940 program will be discussed as well as procedure for determining normal yields of wheat. The plan for presenting to farmers the 1940 wheat program will be drawn, including the wheat crop insurance provisions which applied for the first time this year.

Mr. Manchester said no rigid program had been drawn for the meeting. Individually, State executive officers periodically confer with A. A. A. officials in Washington, but this will be the first time they have met together this year in the National Capital.

334-39 (Mar. 22, 1939) # # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

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MAR 27 1939

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: East Central Region
No. 69-9

"FARM PLAN" GIVES
A.A.A. INFORMATION
TO _____ FARMERS

_____ county farmers can get first-hand information about
(Name)
the application of the 1939 A.A.A. Program to their farms by conferring with local committeemen in using what is known as a "farm plan," according to _____ chairman of the County A.A.A. Committee.

Committeemen are already making arrangements to meet with each farmer to help him work out his "farm plan," which is an outline of the way the program works on the individual farm in 1939, _____ points out. Through this personal contact with the committeeman, the farmer who desires to participate this year will be able to obtain information as to application of the program to his farm. This will include a discussion of the soil-depleting crop allotments for the farm, and the working out of a list of soil-building practices that will enable the farmer to earn maximum payment. The list is to include practices most needed on the farm and which are not routine farming practices.

The "farm plan" also contains information about rates of payments, rates of deductions, and credit which will be given for each soil-building practice.

Any farm operator who does not have an opportunity to work out a "farm plan" with his committeeman within the next few weeks should contact the county office or his local A.A.A. committeeman to obtain this service.

Each farmer who intends to file an application for payment should fill out a "farm plan", says Mr. _____. A copy will be given the farmer to help him in carrying out the program on his farm.

# # #

337-39 (Mar. 22, 1939)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

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MAR 27 1939

In Texas, New Mexico, Kansas,
Colorado, and Oklahoma

No. 70-9

FARM WORKERS TO DISCUSS PROGRAM AT AMARILLO SCHOOL

"What is a desirable national farm program?" -- that's a question to be considered by approximately 300 agricultural workers of the Southern Great Plains Region at a school to be held in Amarillo, Tex., from Monday to Thursday, April 3-6, inclusive.

Five States will be represented at the school -- Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Kansas, and Colorado. Principal attendance will come from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the Soil Conservation Service, and the Farm Security Administration, whose regional representatives headquarters are in Amarillo. Others will include two State A.A.A. committee members and agricultural extension staff members from each of the five States, county agents, county A.A.A. committeemen, and farmers from the Great Plains States who live in the area surrounding Amarillo. Roy I. Kimmel, coordinator for the Southern Great Plains Region, is cooperating in the arrangements for the school.

The main purpose of the school is to invite frank opinion on the major agricultural programs of the region as they affect the people and the land, according to Carl F. Taeusch, chief of the program study and discussion section, Division of Planning, in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The speaking programs will be confined to the mornings; the afternoon sessions will be given over to round-table discussions. Tuesday afternoon, April 4, the entire group will visit a soil conservation demonstration area at Hereford, Tex., about 40 miles from Amarillo.

(more)

Monday's speakers, who will disclose the backgrounds of the agricultural situation, include Hartley B. Alexander, Scripps College, Calif., Mr. Taeusch, and Paul B. Sears, Department of Botany, Oberlin College, Ohio. Tuesday the place of government in modern society will be considered by Mr. Alexander, Mr. Taeusch, and William Peterson, director of agricultural extension, Utah State College.

Man and nature is the theme of the Wednesday speaking program. Environment and life in the Great Plains, rainfall and water tables and other subjects will be discussed by Reginald Fisher, Director of the New Mexico State Museum, Mr. Peterson, and Mr. Sears. Problems of social adjustment and administration are scheduled to receive attention Wednesday. Speakers are L. C. Gray, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, Mr. Fisher, and R. H. Montgomery, Department of Economics, University of Texas.

Mr. Taeusch reports that 38 such schools have been held throughout the country with agricultural extension workers. This is the first time, however, that a school has been planned for field representatives of all the Bureaus of the Department of Agriculture.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

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In Ga., Ala., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Ky.,
Va., Md., Pa., Ohio, and Conn.

No. 71-9

FARMERS WARNED AGAINST "MAGIC" BLUE-MOLD CURES

The recent appearance of widely publicized alleged cures for blue mold of tobacco, selling in some cases as high as 5 to 6 dollars a package, and which the makers claim will cure the disease in one treatment has caused some growers to place their faith in these "magic" remedies.

Federal and State pathologists have tested these products and so far none has been found to be effective. Therefore, _____, extension pathologist of the _____ College of Agriculture, strongly urges growers not to substitute any such "magic" remedy for tested remedies such as the copper oxide-oil, the "PDB" or benzol-gas treatments.

Dr. E. E. Clayton, tobacco disease specialist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, reports that blue-mold infection this year is heavier than usual in Georgia where the plant bed season is already well advanced. Beds not treated with the copper oxide-oil spray or "PDB" or benzol-gas treatments have about 50-percent loss of plants.

The nature of the disease, Dr. Clayton points out, is such that claims for any kind of treatment can be supported. The disease strikes early, kills many of the young plants, though some recover rapidly without treatment of any kind. Tests conducted by Federal and State scientists show that there is no simple, magical formula for fighting the disease. Effective control can be obtained only by measures planned in advance and carried out carefully.

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340-39 (3-22-39)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

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In North Central and Western Regions No. 72-9

(To Extension Editors: Your State AAA Office has records of wheat storage, among which are the names of wheat growers who, through the AAA program, have provided themselves with good storage facilities. Names of some of these farmers would add human interest to stories about farm storage.)

POINTS OUT VALUE OF FARM STORAGE TO WHEAT GROWERS

The importance of having good farm storage facilities for wheat is emphasized by the present A.A.A. wheat loan resealing program, points out _____ (Name), _____ (Member, chairman, executive officer, of the _____ State Agricultural Conservation Committee.

Many _____ (State) farmers in 1938 provided themselves with good storage facilities to participate in the Ever-Normal Granary program. Many others, whose wheat crop is not covered by the Ever-Normal Granary of the A.A.A., may prepare to take advantage of this opportunity in 1939 by providing themselves with similar storage facilities.

Briefly, says _____ (Name), the wheat loan resealing program offers producers in this and other specified wheat areas an opportunity to extend their loans on farm-stored wheat for 10 months. The present loans will become due May 31, 1939. But farmers in the designated areas who still have loan wheat on their farms, in good condition and stored in bins and granaries acceptable to the Commodity Credit Corporation, may extend the loan to March 31, 1940.

Applications for renewal of the loans may be made now at the county A.A.A. office. Farmers who take advantage of the loan extension will receive 5 cents a bushel for storage during the 10-month extension period. This is in addition to the 7 cents allowed for the first loan period ending May 31, 1939.

No payment will be made to the farmer, however, until the maturity of the renewed note. At that time the Commodity Credit Corporation will pay an amount equal to the 12 cents a bushel less the interest for the first period.

Good storage facilities have enabled these _____ farmers to
(State)
use the resealing program to hold their wheat over until the next season and to keep it off the market, observes _____.
(Name)
Furthermore, good storage facilities have made it possible for them to re-offer their wheat as security for the extension of loans. The wheat resealing program requires that wheat be stored in bins or granaries where it will not be subject to damage from moisture, insects, rodents, or other sources of damage.

# # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Ga., S.C.,N.C.,Va.,N.J.,N.Y.,Maine, Pa.,Mich.,Ohio,La.,Miss.,Ind.,Del., Md.,Ark.,Mass.,N.H.,Vt.,R.I., and Conn.

No. 73-9

Note to Extension Editors in N.H.,Vt., Mass.,R.I., and Conn.: Cooperative tests were not made in your States, so you will need to change the second sentence.

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FERTILIZER IN RIGHT SPOT
OF GREATER VALUE TO CROP

Placing fertilizer in the right spot often is as important as using the right fertilizer or the right amount, says _____ of the Extension Service.

He points to cooperative experiments with various truck and field crops by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and _____ which
(Name of State)
show that when fertilizer is in bands about 2 inches to the side of the row and approximately on a level with the seed or seedling roots, yields usually are bigger and crops earlier and of better quality than when it is scattered or placed below or too far from the row. When fertilizer in appreciable amounts is placed under, above, or around the seed or seedling at time of planting, early injury is likely to occur.

Studies in a number of the Eastern States, says Mr. _____, show that fertilizer to the side of the row--instead of mixed in the row--gave average acre increases of 653 pounds of snap beans, 104 pounds of seed cotton, 29 bushels of potatoes, and 165 pounds of tobacco. Fertilizer to the side, instead of in a band 1 inch under the seed or seedling roots, increased average acre yields 1,134 pounds for snap beans, 253 pounds for seed cotton, 38

bushels for potatoes, and 155 pounds for tobacco. Much the same results have been obtained with peas, spinach, and kale as well as with sweet and field corn.

Trials during the past 2 years with celery on muck land in New York State show that 1000 to 1500 pounds of fertilizer per acre in a band at each side of the row produced about the same yields as 2,000 pounds of the same fertilizer broadcast, the common practice in that region.

Fertilizer placement for transplanted seedlings presents a slightly different problem because the root system is established. For example, studies with tomatoes on heavy soil indicate that fertilizer in bands at each side of the row generally is best, but on sandy soils some modification of the method may be desirable to insure a rapid recovery and quick start of the seedling.

Mr. _____ points out that the National Joint Committee on Fertilizer Application more than 10 years ago recommended that the nearer fertilizer can be placed to the seed--without injury to germination-- the more effective it is; that for virtually all intertilled crops the safest method is to put the fertilizer in bands along both sides of the seed and at a depth varying with the crop, and that a fertilizer placement safe under all conditions of weather and soil does not invariably give maximum results. In general, these recommendations still hold.

Growers may obtain results to date on fertilizer experiments with any particular crop from the _____ Extension Service or from the
(Name of State)
U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

# # #

343-39 (March 23, 1939)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

IN North Central Region and States of N. Dak., Kans., Mont., Idaho, Wyo., Colo., N. Mex., Utah, Wash., Oreg.
RELEASE: Immediate

No. 74-9

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MAR 27 1939

TELLS HOW WHEAT FARMERS CAN MEET AAA PRICE PLAN

Farmers who want to be in line for price adjustment payments on wheat this year are urged by _____ (Name), _____ (Chairman or Member), of the _____ County AAA Committee, to make certain they are meeting the requirements for price adjustment payments before they get all their spring wheat acreage planted.

The price adjustment payment to a farmer is 11 cents per bushel on the normal yield of his wheat acreage allotment. This is in addition to the agricultural conservation payment of 17 cents per bushel on the normal yield of his wheat acreage allotment, making a total payment of 28 cents per bushel which can be earned by the wheat producer who fully cooperates with the 1939 AAA farm program.

A wheat grower will be eligible for the wheat price adjustment payment if he meets all four of the following requirements:

1. That he has been given a wheat acreage allotment for his farm for 1939.

2. That he does not overplant his wheat acreage allotment for 1939.

3. That he planted wheat for harvest in 1938 or 1939. However, if failure to plant wheat for harvest in 1938 or 1939 was due to flood or drought, a wheat grower may still be eligible for the price adjustment payment.

4. That he has not used the non-wheat allotment option when his wheat acreage allotment is 8 acres or less. (Note to Extension Editors in

Western Region: This provision is effective in all counties except those listed at the end of this story.)

Applications for price adjustment payments will be made out in the county AAA office. Applications will be made on a farm basis, and only one will be prepared for each wheat farm.

COUNTIES IN WHICH THE NON-WHEAT ALLOTMENT PROVISION DOES NOT APPLY:

Washington: The counties of Asotin, Benton, Chelan, Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Ferry, Grays Harbor, Island, Jefferson, King, Kitsap, Kittitas, Klickitat, Lewis, Mason, Okanogan, Pacific, Pend Oreille, Pierce, San Juan, Skagit, Skamania, Snohomish, Spokane, Stevens, Thurston, Wahkiakum, Whatcom, Yakima.

Oregon: The counties of Clatsop, Coos, Curry, Grant, Harney, Klamath, Lake, Lincoln, Tillamook, Wheeler.

(Note to Extension Editor: The present status of the Wheat Price Adjustment Program varies somewhat from State to State. You may wish to edit this story, or add to it, according to your local situation.

# # #

352-39 (3-23-39)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Kansas, New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, California, Southern Idaho, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas.

No. 75-9

APR 5 1939

RUSH FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: March 25, 1939.

WHEAT INSURANCE MAY BE
ADJUSTED ON EXTRA ACRES

_____ farmers who seeded more acres to winter wheat
(State)
than the number of acres set out in their application for "all-risk" crop insurance may adjust their total insured production by payment of an additional premium covering such excess acreage planted, according to _____ _____, State executive officer of the AAA. Payment of additional premiums will be accepted by the county AAA committee up to Friday, March 31, which is the dead line for receipt of such payments on farms growing winter wheat.

Because a policy should cover all the wheat acreage on a farm, and as a result all wheat produced on a farm is counted as wheat from the insured acreage, it is to the farmer's advantage to adjust his insurance policy to cover all the actual acreage seeded, _____ pointed out.
(Officer)

(NOTE TO EXTENSION EDITOR: It is important that this release be given as widespread distribution as possible. Since the next issues of weekly newspapers will be rather close to the dead line, we suggest it be given coverage in daily newspapers wherever possible.)

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361-39 (3-25-39)